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For 1945 Prices See
Price List

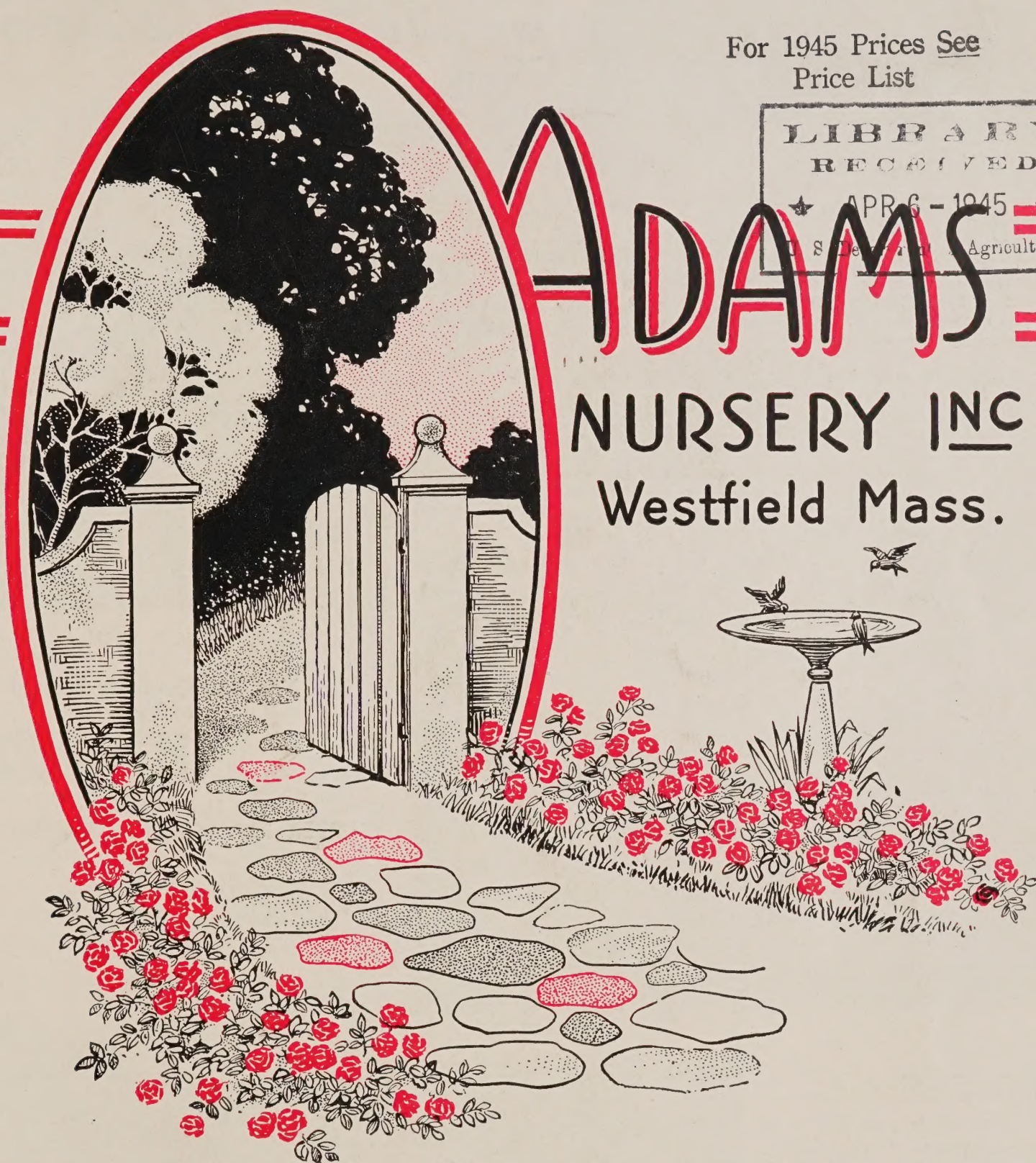
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ADAMS

NURSERY INC

Westfield Mass.



BETTER PLANTS
for New England





ADAMS NURSERY, Inc.

WESTFIELD MASSACHUSETTS

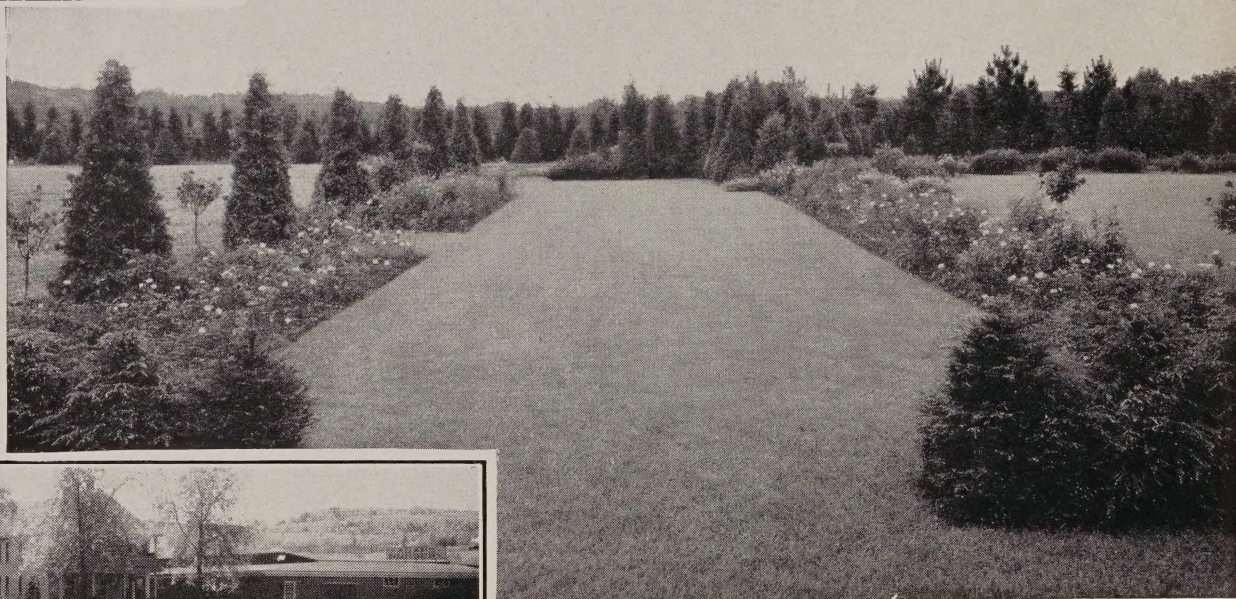
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OFFICE

ESTABLISHED
1849

HOW TO REACH US

Located two miles east of Westfield, or six miles west of Springfield on the main road (Route No. 20) connecting these two cities.

Centrally situated in the rich, fertile Connecticut Valley and easily accessible from all New England points.



ROSE GARDEN

You Are Cordially Invited
to Visit

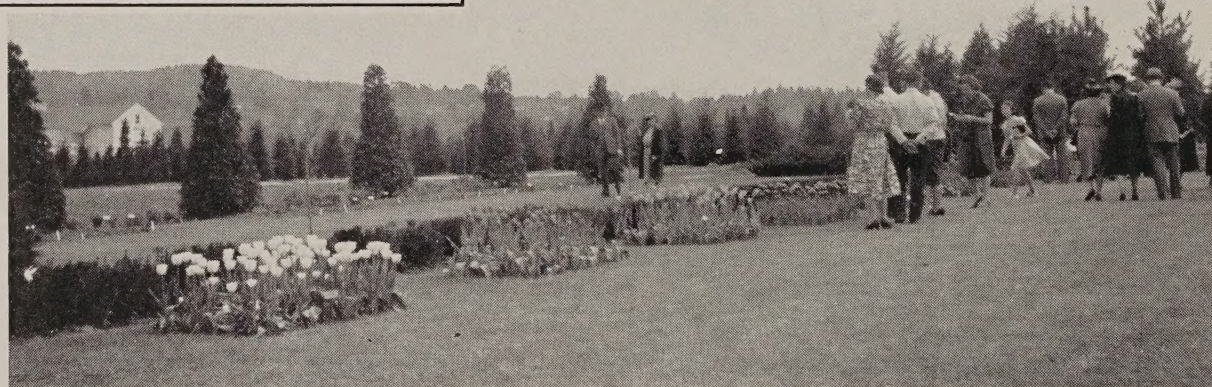
ADAMS DISPLAY GARDENS

A Living Catalog of
BETTER PLANTS for NEW ENGLAND

← TULIP
GARDEN
↓

PRICES ~

A price list is published as a supplement to this catalog. Send for a copy if it has not been received.



"BETTER PLANTS *for* NEW ENGLAND"

We adopted this slogan as a challenge to ourselves and an obligation to you.

It meant testing scores of recently introduced plants, roses and shrubs. Investigating others that were highly commended, but eventually proven not to possess that Yankee hardiness necessary to withstand our strenuous winters.

"Better Plants for New England" did not become a reality over night. We have been trying for ninety-two years to make this slogan a reality. It meant constant improvement in methods of cultivating, growing and packing of plants, discarding unsatisfactory varieties so that every customer might be sure of getting "Better Plants" when buying from the Adams Nursery.

EVERGREENS *for Permanent Beauty*

Evergreens are one of the most useful classes of plants because of their year-round attractiveness and permanent beauty. They are immediately ornamental after planting. In summer, Evergreens give a refreshing coolness to the scene and in winter their cheerful colors break the otherwise dull winter landscape.

They may be divided into two general classes: Those of a truly dwarf habit of growth, which makes them desirable for foundation plantings, and those that attain considerable size and height, which makes them suitable for backgrounds, windbreaks, and specimens. With the exception of Pines, Firs and Spruce, Evergreens are greatly benefitted by an annual shearing during June.

A good selection of Evergreens is a permanent investment, increasing in value yearly. To those who are unfamiliar with their characteristics we suggest that you permit us to help you select the right plant for its proper place.

ABIES - Fir

Tall, pyramidal trees, native of the colder climates, that are planted for ornament, for shelter, and for timber. They prefer a moist, well drained soil.

Abies concolor *White Fir*

A native tree of Colorado which was brought East in 1872. Very hardy, withstands heat and drought, and grows rapidly to a tall tree. Foliage varies from a light green to almost blue. One of the finest specimen lawn trees we have.

A. Fraseri *Fraser Fir*

A tall, compact, pyramidal grower, native of the North Carolina mountains. The foliage is lustrous dark green and bluish white beneath. Fragrant and closely resembles the Balsam Fir.

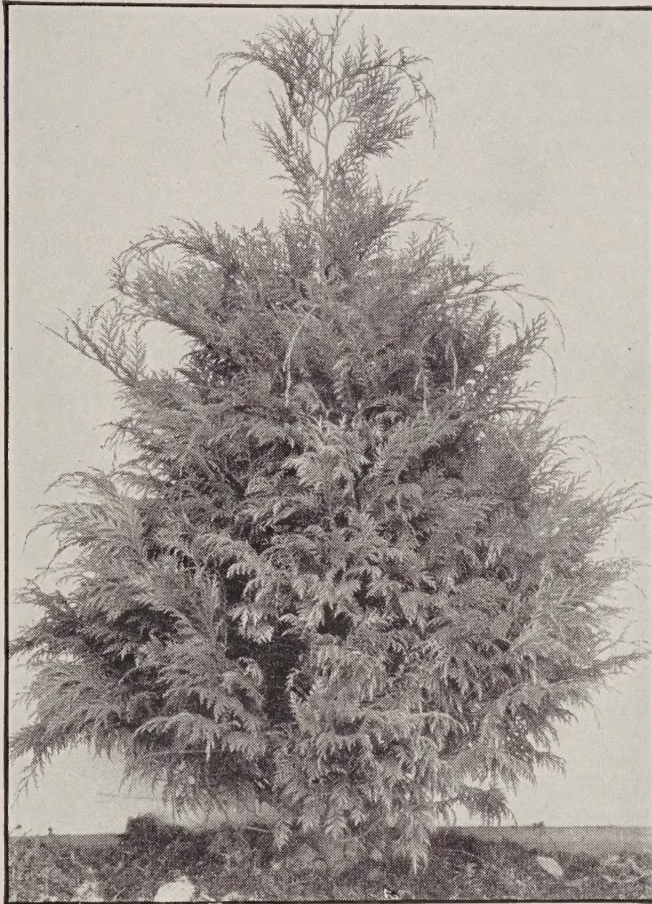
A. homolepis (brachyphylla)

Nikko Fir

This is a tall growing tree from the mountains of Japan. Dark green foliage above, with a silvery white undertone beneath. A very desirable lawn tree.

A. Veitchi *Veitch Fir*

Introduced to this country from Japan about 1850. Very hardy in the northern states and makes a handsome tall, dark green tree of rapid growth.



Chamaecyparis pisifera



Abies concolor

CHAMAECYPARIS

(Japanese Cypress)

Sometimes incorrectly referred to as Retinospora. A family of highly ornamental garden forms with a generous variety of texture, color of foliage, and difference in shape. They are greatly benefited by shearing in early June to encourage dense, compact foliage, and to keep them within proper shape and stature. Grow best in moist but well drained soil, and should be protected from cold and drying winds.

Chamaecyparis pisifera *Sawara Cypress*

This variety abounds in the forests and temple grounds of Japan. Introduced to America in 1861 and is hardy as far north as Ontario. A rapid growing, highly ornamental tree attaining a height of 25 ft.

C. pisifera aurea *Golden Sawara Cypress*

Characteristically the same as the above, differing in the bright yellow color of its spring foliage. A very ornamental tree to intersperse with green and bluish evergreens of other types. Should be systematically sheared if used in foundation plantings.

C. pisifera filifera *Thread Cypress*

An exceedingly graceful form of the Sawara Cypress with long, drooping branches of light green. A refined, rapid growing variety attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet.

C. pisifera filifera aurea

Golden Thread Cypress

Practically the same form as the above variety only having bright yellow foliage.

C. pisifera plumosa *Plumed Cypress*

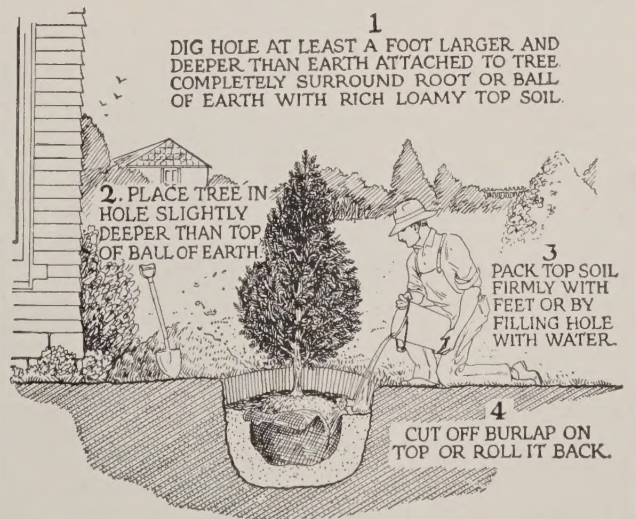
A conical shaped variety forming a dense, compact plant with feathery bright green foliage. Maximum height, 25 feet.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea

Golden Plumed Cypress

Similar to the above variety, except its feathery foliage is of a warm yellow color. Both should be periodically sheared, preferably in early June, when used in foundation plantings.

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS



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Juniperus communis depressa

JUNIPERUS - Juniper

The Junipers vary greatly in habit from tall, pyramidal trees to low, prostrate or trailing shrubs. They are resistant to cold and drought and thrive best in a sandy loam, moderately moist, but grow well in rather dry, rocky and gravelly ground. They prefer sunny, open situations. Some of the dwarf varieties are excellent for foundation plantings.

Juniperus chinensis Chinese Juniper

This is a rapid growing family of Junipers, native to China and Japan. It thrives in hot, dry locations and endures the bitter cold. Here we can count on the Chinese Juniper making a fine grayish green column 15 to 20 feet tall.

J. chinensis albo-variegata

Variegated Juniper

It naturally grows into a formal pyramid 6 to 7 feet high, with creamy white branchlets interspersed among the gray-green foliage. Useful in low foundation plantings for its variety of color.

J. chinensis columnaris Columnar Juniper

A slender, tapering spire 15 to 20 feet high, with gray-green foliage. Rapid growing, and undoubtedly the best substitute for our native Cedar. Shear yearly to induce dense, compact foliage.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana Pfitzer's Juniper

A remarkable plant that deserves its popularity. Assumes a spreading form with horizontal branches covered with dense, feathery, gray-green foliage. It will thrive under very unfavorable conditions, resisting drought, gas, and smoke. Grows well in full sun as well as shade. Its informal habit blends well with the pyramidal evergreens, and is a valuable foundation variety.

J. chinensis procumbens

Trailing Juniper

A dense, low, spreading form with branches overlapping one another to make a neat mass of green. Valuable for rockery and banks as a ground cover.

J. communis depressa

Vase-Shaped Juniper

This prostrate Juniper develops into a low, broad-topped, vase-shaped bush 3 to 4 feet high. It is an improved variety over the common Juniper we see growing native in New England.

J. communis depressa plumosa

A comparatively new variety discovered in Maine in 1907. One of the finest creeping forms. The branches bend over to hug the ground, forming a mat of gray-green foliage. Its main distinction is the unusual purplish coloring of the foliage in the fall. Maximum height 15 to 18 inches.

J. communis hibernica

Irish Juniper

It has a unique habit of growth, being very columnar and formal in outline. Maximum height 6 to 8 feet. Suitable for foundation plantings, but should be given a sheltered position.

J. communis prostrata aurea

Golden Prostrate Juniper

A dwarf, matlike plant 1 to 1½ feet high, with bright golden yellow foliage.

J. communis suecica

Swedish Juniper

This plant forms an erect, compact spire eventually growing 18 feet high. Should be used where formality and accent is desired. In the fall its loose branches should be tied together to prevent injury from the snow and ice.

J. communis suecica nana

Dwarf Swedish Juniper

Similar to the above, only more dwarf and slow growing, seldom exceeding 3½ feet. Good for foundation and rock gardens.

J. excelsa stricta

Spiny Greek Juniper

Very neat, compact, upright plant of dwarf proportions. Good for foundation plantings, window boxes, and formal work. Blue-green foliage.

J. horizontalis, Bar Harbor

Bar Harbor Juniper

The original plant was discovered on the shore at Bar Harbor, Maine. A fine creeping form, making a velvety mat of gray-green foliage. In the autumn it assumes a delicate lavender hue.

J. horizontalis glauca

Blue Creeping Juniper

A low, prostrate Juniper of dense, neat habit, with pleasing steel-blue foliage which turns purple in winter.

J. sabina

Savin Juniper

Dwarf, bushy plant having many branches growing in a semi-erect manner from the base 3 to 4 feet high. Looks well on rocky banks, sandy slopes and in house foundation plantings.

J. virginiana

Native Red Cedar

This is one of America's best known evergreens. It is native to the north-eastern states where its familiar form is often seen along the roadside. It seldom exceeds 30 feet in height, is columnar in shape, and peculiarly fitted to be used as a background or screen planting.

J. virginiana Cannarti

Cannart's Cedar

An improved Red Cedar having deep rich green foliage. A narrow column in shape, of medium size, reaching up to 15 feet. An annual shearing keeps it compact.

J. virginiana glauca

Silver Cedar

Its outstanding feature is the silvery blue, frosty hued foliage. Its use in foundation or evergreen border planting makes an interesting color contrast. In shape and habit of growth is similar to the other Red Cedars.

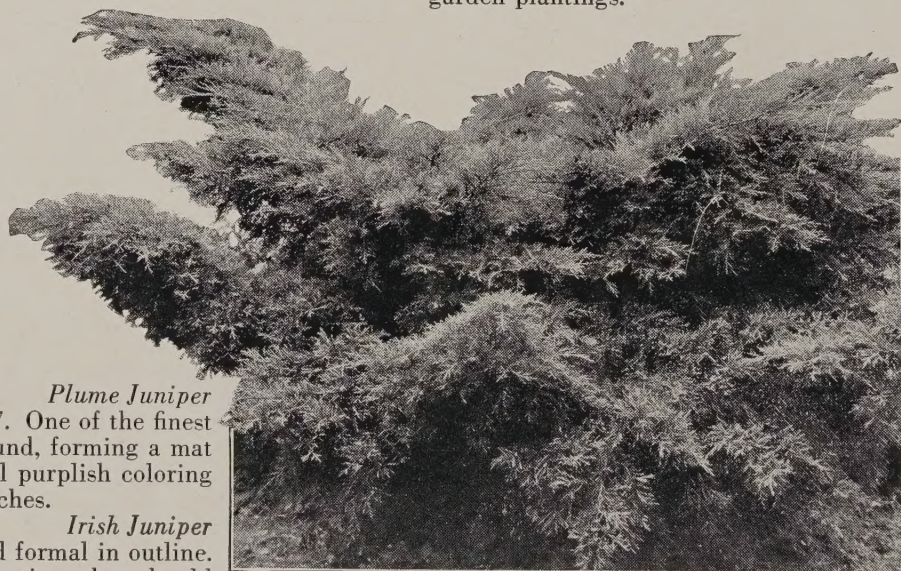
J. virginiana Keteleeri

Keteleer's Cedar

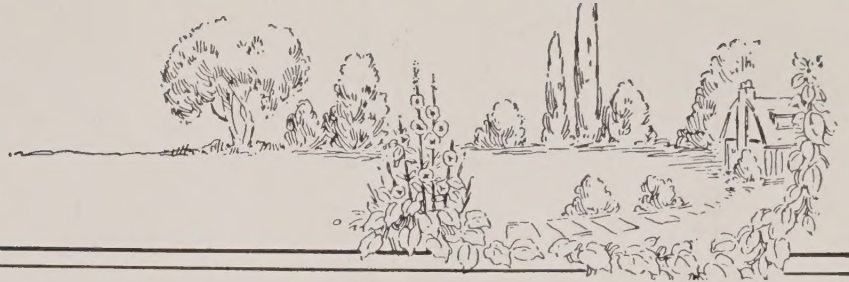
This is also an improved Red Cedar, making a compact, pyramidal, formal outline reaching up to 15 feet. Dark green foliage. Truly an aristocrat of the Juniper family.

J. virginialis

Dwarf, hardy, slow growing evergreen, 3 to 4 feet high. Spreading branches clothed with bluish green foliage. Will stand considerable shade; also does well in the hot sun. Makes a sturdy little specimen adapted to foundation or rock garden plantings.



Pfitzer's Juniper



PICEA - Spruce

The name *Picea* comes from the Latin word *pix* meaning "pitch." Among the members of this family are found handsome and enduring trees for landscaping as well as producing some of the most valuable timber in the world. They are native to the northern hemisphere and like a moist but well-drained soil. Do not thrive in dry, sandy regions as well as pines.

Picea canadensis *White Spruce*

A tall, symmetrical tree seldom exceeding 60 feet in height. Perfectly hardy, with dense bluish green foliage.

P. canadensis albertiana

Black Hills Spruce

Native of Canada and Dakota. Sturdy, compact and symmetrical, even when young. An especially fine specimen tree, also adapted to windbreaks and border plantings.

Picea excelsa *Norway Spruce*

One of the most popular, quick-growing evergreens adapted for many purposes. Especially valuable for windbreaks, hedges, and reforestation. Makes a tall, pyramidal-shaped specimen often used as a living Christmas tree.

P. polita *Tiger-Tail Spruce*

A rare species with rigid, spiny, dark green needles. Very distinct, tall growing variety with irregular habit and striking appearance. Makes a fine unusual specimen.

P. pungens *Colorado Spruce*

Native of the Colorado mountains. Hardy, shapely, tall tree suitable as a lawn specimen. Foliage varies from bright blue to gray-green.



White Pine

P. pungens glauca

Colorado Blue Spruce

This is a selected form of the Colorado Spruce with dense steel-blue foliage.

P. pungens Kosteri

Koster's Blue Spruce

Probably the most famous ornamental tree we have. Brilliant silvery blue foliage. The ideal specimen of perfect shape.

P. pungens Moerheimi

Moerheim Blue Spruce

Similar to Koster but slightly more compact and foliage deeper blue.

Dwarf Spruces

Picea canadensis nana

Black Hills Spruce

Very slow growth. Dwarf, compact globe shape. Useful for the foundation planting or rock garden.

P. excelsa nidiformis

Nest-Shaped Spruce

A dense, dwarf, slow growing variety. Nestlike mass of branchlets. Interesting subject for the rock garden.

P. excelsa pygmaea *Pygmy Spruce*

This slow-growing dwarf Spruce is an interesting addition to the rockery or foundation planting. Dark green in color, dense, dwarf, and compact. Refined and distinctive.



Koster's Blue Spruce

P. glauca conica *Dwarf Alberta Spruce*

Originally discovered in the Canadian Rockies. Although a dwarf, it is a perfect miniature of the tall forest trees. A dense, narrow pyramid 4 to 5 feet tall. For rockeries it is made to order.

PINUS - Pine

In economic importance the Pine stands above all evergreen trees. It grows in a wide variety of soils and under a broad range of climatic conditions. It will not, however, endure shade, smoke, or an excess amount of dust. It prefers the open country, hillsides, and sandy slopes. Will withstand considerable drought and flourish on poor soil. Except for a few dwarf varieties, they are adapted for making groves, forests, windbreaks, backgrounds, and specimens. They are very useful for reclaiming waste land and will thrive anywhere if the soil is well drained.

Pinus flexilis *Limber Pine*

Rarely grows over 50 feet tall, with dense, blue-green foliage. Hardy, slow growth and best adapted to rocky slopes.

P. montana *Swiss Mountain Pine*

Rugged, low-growing variety with bright green foliage. Ornamental as single specimens or good for covering rocky slopes. Usually not over 5 to 6 feet tall.

P. mughus *Dwarf Mountain Pine*

This is a low, flat, spreading evergreen growing horizontally to form a dense, compact mat, not over 2½ to 3 feet high. Rather coarse in texture but very useful for foundation plantings or rockeries. Endures semi-shade.

P. nigra *Austrian Pine*

Sometimes called the Black Pine. A tall, broad-headed Pine, rather fast-growing, with dark green foliage. Shows a marked resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Requires plenty of room and is good for background planting.

P. resinosa *Red Pine*

Native of the Far North. Forms a tall, broad pyramid with lustrous dark green needles. Valuable as an ornamental or timber tree.

P. strobus *White Pine*

King of all the Pines. Very valuable ornamental hardy Pine of rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age. A fine variety for reforestation work.

P. sylvestris *Scotch Pine*

This is a very rapid-growing, tall tree, enduring poor soil and severe climates. Needles are medium length and gray-green.

PSEUDOTSUGA - Fir

Pseudotsuga Douglasi *Douglas Fir*

It would be difficult to over-rate the beauty or usefulness of this variety. A fast growing forest tree that endures drought and cold. Its soft green foliage and perfect pyramidal symmetry make it a most desirable ornamental specimen.

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TAXUS - Yew

No doubt, one of the most popular evergreens in America. Its chief characteristics are its slow growth, luxuriant dark green foliage the year round, and scarlet berry-like fruits. The various garden varieties provide many different forms and shapes. They are absolutely hardy, easily trimmed into any desired shape, and well suited for hedges. The Yews thrive best in a moderately moist sandy loam and endure shade very well. An excellent plant for foundations.

Taxus canadensis

Canadian Yew

Hardy, low, spreading shrub, rarely over 2½ feet high. Foliage light green, assuming in winter a reddish tint. Requires a moist soil and a shady location. An ideal ground-cover under hemlock and pines.

T. canadensis stricta

Dwarf Canadian Yew

Will make a very satisfactory dwarf evergreen hedge. Foliage dark green, of fine texture. Shears perfectly.

T. cuspidata

Spreading Japanese Yew

A native of Japan, perfectly adapted to our New England conditions. Rich dark green foliage, ornamented in the fall with numerous crimson fruits. Very popular as a hedge or foundation plant. Informal and spreading in shape, it grows to be 6 to 8 feet tall, but can be easily sheared to keep within bounds. Grows well in either shade or full sun.

T. cuspidata capitata

Upright Japanese Yew

Formal, upright tree form, possessing all the pleasing characteristics of the preceding variety. It will add dignity and character to the foundation planting. A superb specimen or hedge.

T. cuspidata columnaris

Columnar Yew

Extremely narrow and upright. Makes a fine hedge, especially where space is limited. A fine variety for creating formal effects. Comparatively new variety which has been thoroughly tested the past few winters for its hardiness.

T. cuspidata intermedia

Intermediate Yew

Semi-dwarf, spreading, irregular-shaped plant with beautiful dark green foliage. Useful among broad-leaf evergreens or foundation groupings. A compact, relatively slow-growing variety which will thrive in sun or shade.

T. cuspidata intermedia capitata

Upright Intermediate Yew

Very compact, pyramidal form with broad base. An outstanding variety which we are convinced after several years' trial is the best of the pyramidal Yews.

T. cuspidata nana

Dwarf Japanese Yew

Slow-growing, of spreading, irregular shape. Most desirable dwarf evergreen for foundation groupings, whether planted in sun or shade. It grows 2 to 3 feet high with very dark green foliage which holds its color through the entire year.



Taxus cuspidata nana

T. media Hatfieldi

Hatfield's Yew

A compact, conical plant of pyramidal form. Absolutely hardy. Dark green foliage. The Arnold Arboretum considers this the best of the Taxus hybrids.

T. media Hicksi

Hicks' Yew

A narrow, upright Taxus with vertical branches covered with deep, rich green foliage. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall.

T. media McBethi

Very dwarf and bushy pyramidal type. Slow growth and well adapted for foundation plantings.



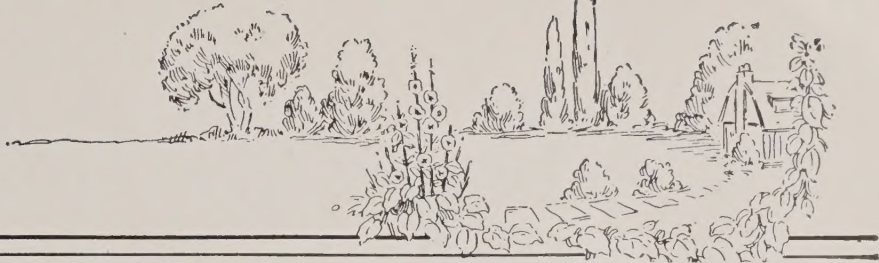
Taxus cuspidata columnaris



Taxus media Hicksi

Taxus cuspidata capitata

Taxus cuspidata



THUJA - Arbor-Vitae (Tree of Life)

The Thujas are usually trees of narrow pyramidal habit; however, some garden forms are low, bushy, and globular. They are very valuable for the evergreen border or foundation planting. Thujas are well adapted for hedges and windbreaks. They bear pruning well, and soon form a dense hedge. They thrive best in a somewhat moist, loamy soil and are easily transplanted.

Thuja occidentalis
American Arbor-Vitae
Typically American and native to New England. Conical shape with a broad base and ordinarily does not exceed 30 feet. Widely used for hedge and screen purposes.



Thuja occidentalis nigra

T. occidentalis compacta *Parsons Arbor-Vitae*
A dwarf, dense, egg-shaped variety. Maximum height about 6 feet. Bright green foliage. When annually sheared it makes a beautiful bushy foundation plant.

T. occidentalis elegantissima
Golden Tipped Arbor-Vitae
Pyramidal shaped tree with broad base, growing to about 15 feet. The tips of new growth are golden yellow, later on changing to a light green.

T. occidentalis globosa *Globe Arbor-Vitae*
A compact, globe-shaped, dwarf form that seldom grows over 3 feet. A fine variety for foundation planting. Planted in tubs they make good formal effects.

T. occidentalis lutea
George Peabody Arbor-Vitae
Similar to the American Arbor-Vitae but with clear, lasting golden yellow foliage. Useful in the screen planting for color contrast.

T. occidentalis, Little Gem
Little Gem Arbor-Vitae
The pigmy of evergreens. A cute little tuft with dark green foliage. Globe shaped, not growing over 2 feet. Fine for the rock garden, foundation planting, or low informal hedge.

T. occidentalis nigra
Dark American Arbor-Vitae
A superior type of native Arbor-Vitae introduced by us into New England several years ago. Very hardy and of a deeper green color which it holds during the winter months. More compact than its parent and seldom produces more than a single leader. Will no doubt largely displace the common American variety as it becomes better known.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis
Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae
This is one of the best. Very densely branched, of a distinct columnar growth and maintains its rich dark green color throughout the winter.

T. occidentalis Rosenthali
Rosenthal Arbor-Vitae
Makes a compact, broad, symmetrical pyramid with lustrous dark green foliage which retains its color the entire winter.

T. occidentalis umbraculifera
Conical Arbor-Vitae
A low mushroom-shaped, slow-growing variety, desirable for bedding and foundation planting.

T. occidentalis Vervaeana
Vervaeke Arbor-Vitae
Very hardy, broad, bushy pyramid. Foliage varies from a light gray-green to a yellow-green. Grows 8 to 12 feet tall.

T. occidentalis Wareana
Siberian Arbor-Vitae
Pyramidal tree, lower, denser and slower growing than the type. Foliage dark green. Makes a fine hedge or specimen. Maximum height.

TSUGA - Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis *Canadian Hemlock*
This magnificent evergreen is considered by many the most graceful of all. From its broad base it tapers to a slender, graceful terminal of deep rich green. Not particular as to soil but prefers a certain amount of moisture. Plants may be kept small for years by shearing, which makes it a most desirable hedge. One of the few evergreens that will grow satisfactorily in shade.

T. caroliniana *Carolina Hemlock*
A Carolina native hardy in New England and attaining a height of 50 feet. Longer foliage, resembling the Yew in richness of color and shape. A specimen of rare beauty.

EVERGREENS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR HOUSE FOUNDATIONS

| Botanical Name | Common Name |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Juniperus chinensis | Chinese Juniper |
| J. chinensis albo-variegata | Variegated Juniper |
| J. chinensis Pfitzeriana | Pfitzer's Juniper |
| J. communis depressa | Vase-Shaped Juniper |
| J. communis depressa plumosa | Plume Juniper |
| J. excelsa stricta | Spiny Greek Juniper |
| J. japonica | Japanese Juniper |
| J. Sabina | Savin Juniper |
| J. virginiana Cannarti | Cannart Juniper |
| J. virginiana glauca | Silver Juniper |
| Picea canadensis nana | Dwarf White Spruce |
| P. excelsa pygmaea | Pygmy Spruce |
| P. glauca conica | Dwarf Alberta Spruce |
| Pinus mughus | Dwarf Mountain Pine |
| Taxus (all varieties) | Yew |

| Botanical Name | Common Name |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Thuja occidentalis compacta | Parsons Arbor-Vitae |
| T. occidentalis nigra | Dark American Arbor-Vitae |
| T. occidentalis globosa | Globe Arbor-Vitae |
| T. occidentalis, Little Gem | Little Gem Arbor-Vitae |
| T. occidentalis pyramidalis | Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae |
| T. occidentalis umbraculifera | Conical Arbor-Vitae |
| T. occidentalis Wareana | Siberian Arbor-Vitae |

EVERGREENS ADAPTED TO PARTIAL SHADE

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Juniperus virginiana | Red Cedar |
| J. chinensis Pfitzeriana | Pfitzer's Juniper |
| Pinus strobus | White Pine |
| Pseudotsuga Douglasi | Douglas Fir |
| Taxus (all varieties) | Yew |
| Tsuga canadensis | Hemlock |

Suggestive Arrangements for an



Evergreens make an Effective and Dignified Foundation Planting Which Lends a Note of Cheerfulness to Bleak Winter Days as Well as a Cooling Effect to Sun-Parched Summer Landscapes

(Above)

Taxus and Pachysandra combine to give this Springfield home a refined and dignified setting.

➡
Foundation Plantings cost little when compared with the increased property valuation.

(Below)

Pfitzer Juniper used to beautifully illustrate how architecture may be blended with its surroundings.



Effective Evergreen Planting



Evergreens properly arranged will never obstruct windows.

→
The use of assorted dwarf varieties brings pleasing color contrasts.



←
The home of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cramer, Springfield. A home is not a home until it is planted.

*(Below)
This planting was rearranged and modernized three years ago. How does yours look?*





Evergreen Shrubs

To the layman this term may be misleading. However, everyone is familiar with the Mountain Laurel and Rhododendron, which are good examples of this type. When nature in her wondrous way created the broad-leaved evergreen, she made one of the most charming floral treasures man is privileged to enjoy.

Evergreen shrubs play a dual role in any setting. In the spring and summer they produce myriads of beautiful blooms and during the winter maintain their luxuriant green foliage. They are most useful in foundation plantings where their informal outlines blend beautifully with the upright dwarf evergreens and give an effect of pleasing unity.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *uva-ursi*

Bearberry

This makes a creeping mat of grayish foliage a few inches high. This evergreen ground cover is valuable for covering rocky slopes or sand banks. The quality of sun or soil is immaterial.

CALLUNA *vulgaris*

Scotch Heather

Low evergreen shrub with feathery foliage, growing not over 18 inches. Covered in midsummer with rosy lavender flowers. Likes an acid soil and sunny, moist location. Good for the rock garden.

DAPHNE *cneorum*

Garland Flower

A dwarf, bushy plant of spreading habit, growing 8 to 12 inches high. It produces in May and June and again in September a great profusion of beautiful rose-pink, delicately perfumed flowers. Grows well in sun or in partial shade. Splendid edging plant in front of evergreens and is unequalled for the rock garden. It forms a low hedge along garden walks and around flower beds.

HELLEBORUS *niger*

Christmas Rose

Low evergreen plant that produces a large white flower during mild weather in December and January. Prefers a moist, well drained, rich loam in a semi-shaded location.

ILEX *crenata*

Japanese Holly

A hardy Japanese Holly that looks like boxwood. A very bushy plant growing 4 feet high, with dull green foliage.

I. *glabra*

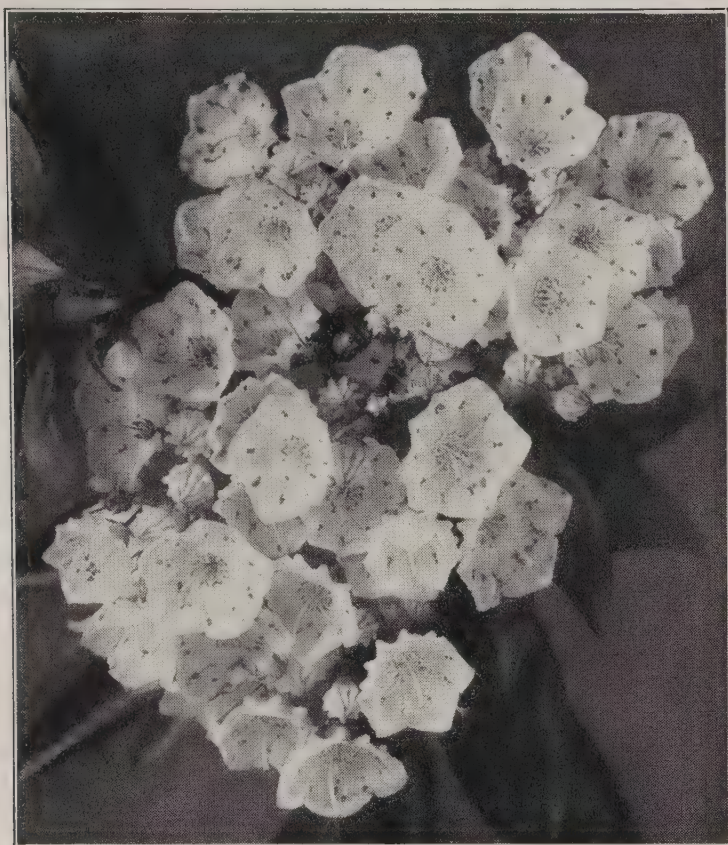
Inkberry

An upright, bushy shrub with narrow, dark, shiny green leaves. Profusion of fine black berries in the fall. Excellent for shady situations.

KALMIA *latifolia*

Mountain Laurel

A bushy shrub that blooms profusely in May and early June, producing large, showy clusters of pink flowers. Indifferent to shade or sunlight and does well in both moist and dry locations. It does, however, require an acid soil. Fine for foundation plantings, banked in front of Rhododendrons, or used in combination with Azaleas.



Kalmia latifolia

EUONYMUS

One of the most useful groups of broad-leaved evergreens. They are particularly desirable on account of their dense evergreen foliage, their willingness to grow in partial shade, and their extreme hardiness. Useful for edging evergreen beds, walks, borders, and as trailing plants in rockeries. As climbing vines on stonework they are most useful.

Euonymus *radicans*

Wintercreeper

A very desirable evergreen vine or ground cover. Use it on stone walls or foundations and as undergrowth in evergreen borders. Very hardy and does well in the shade.

E. *radicans argenteo-marginatus*

Silveredge Wintercreeper

Similar to Radicans in form and habit, except that the leaves are edged with white, about a green center.

E. *radicans Carrierei*

Glossy Wintercreeper

A stronger and bushier grower than Radicans, and one of the larger leaved varieties. It is upright in habit and may be used as a specimen bush, as an evergreen hedge, or as a climber if given a little support.

E. *radicans coloratus*

This variety is remarkable for the red tints of the foliage in autumn, changing to bronze during the winter.

E. *radicans kewensis*

Baby Wintercreeper

The smallest Euonymus. The leaves are about ¼ inch wide and a little longer. As a low evergreen ground cover it forms a perfect mat of green. A fine variety for the rock garden, low walls, low slopes, and edge of pools.

E. *radicans vegetus*

Big-Leaf Wintercreeper

Sometimes called the Evergreen Bittersweet, because of the orange-red berries which it carries during the winter. It is the largest and strongest grower after it becomes established.

LEUCOTHOE *Catesbaei*

Drooping Leucothoe

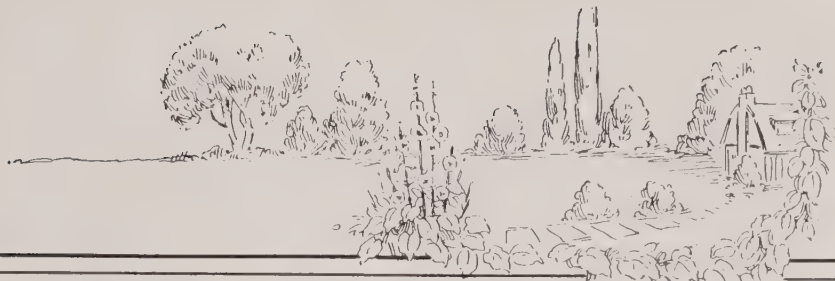
Low growing, graceful shrub with arching, spraylike branches. Foliage glossy dark green, turning to a russet-mahogany-red in autumn. In spring fragrant white flowers are borne in clusters. Thrives best in moist soil and partial shade, but grows well in full sun if soil is not too dry. Use in combination with Laurel and Rhododendrons.



Pieris floribunda—Mountain Andromeda

for NEW ENGLAND

Springfield, Mass.



MUEHLENBECKIA nana

A little-known ground-cover plant, but one of outstanding merit. It forms a slow-growing, shrubby mat, 2 to 3 inches high, of thread-fine, black stems, clothed with tiny, round, blackish green foliage.

PACHISTIMA Canbyi

Canby Pachistima

Dwarf, trailing shrub with small glossy green leaves that form a dense carpet. Fine material for rock gardens. Will thrive in any well-drained soil.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis

Japanese Spurge

One of the best evergreen ground covers. It does equally well in sun or shade, and retains its glossy, deep green foliage during the whole year. A good border for evergreen beds and for places where grass will not grow. Plants should be set 6 inches apart each way.

PIERIS floribunda

Mountain Andromeda

Low, dense-growing evergreen shrub with small, dark green leaves. The flower buds are formed in the fall, and in early spring produce an abundance of white flowers resembling the Lily-of-the Valley. Grows best in a moist, well drained, porous soil. Prefers an acid soil and partly shaded situation.

P. japonica

Japanese Andromeda

A more robust plant, with larger and more erect clusters of flowers.

PYRACANTHA coccinea

Scarlet Firethorn

A dense-growing shrub 6 feet tall, with small, shiny green leaves. Its principal attraction is the brilliant scarlet berries produced in the fall and lasting until winter.

P. coccinea Lalandi

Laland Firethorn

Similar to the preceding variety, with an abundance of brilliant orange-red fruits. Grows about 10 feet tall, and is used to best advantage when trained against a wall or building. Spectacular when in fruit.



Pyracantha coccinea Lalandi

RHODODENDRONS

In the plant kingdom Rhododendrons are members of the royalty. Dignified dark glossy green foliage with brilliant regal flowers. With the exception of the hybrids, they are native of the Appalachian Mountains and adapted to our New England climate. Easy to grow if given partial shade and a moist acid soil. They do best when planted in masses where the sheltering shade of each plant benefits its neighbor.

Rhododendron carolinianum

Carolina Rhododendron

The leaves are small and narrow, dark green above and covered with brownish dots beneath. Clusters of clear rose-pink flowers appear in May, before the new shoots start their growth. Its bushy growth makes it a good variety for planting in front of taller Rhododendrons.

R. carolinianum album

White Carolina Rhododendron

Flowers white, but in all other respects similar to Carolina.

R. catawbiense

Catawba Rhododendron

One of the most beautiful of the Rhododendrons. It is a prolific bloomer with flowers produced in very large, round trusses and of various shades of pink. The foliage is the most handsome of any of the Rhododendrons. Because of extreme hardiness it is a fine variety for groups and mass plantings.

R. catawbiense compactum

Dwarf Catawba Rhododendron

Dense, compact, low-growing variety, with the same foliage and flowering characteristics as Catawbiense. Good in front of taller varieties.

R. maximum

Rosebay Rhododendron

The foliage is very thick, smooth, and large. Growing a little taller than most varieties, it is used extensively as a background plant. The flowers, which vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, appear in late June and July. Like all other Rhododendrons, plants of this variety should be placed close together so that the foliage can shade the soil, as the roots are close to the surface.

Hybrid Rhododendrons

In western Massachusetts we do not consider them very satisfactory unless planted in a very favorable, protected location.

VINCA minor

Myrtle

A neat evergreen trailing plant that can be used almost anywhere as a ground cover. Succeeds equally well in sun or shade, and can be grown in moist or dry soil. Blue flowers in late spring.

V. minor alba

White Myrtle

Same characteristics as Vinca minor, only it has white flowers.

V. minor, Bowles'

Bowles' Myrtle

An improved variety. Has heavier foliage and larger blue flowers.

YUCCA filamentosa

Adam's Needle

Native of the western American deserts, but right at home in New England. A stately evergreen plant, having long, sharp-pointed leaves and tall spikes of ivory-white flowers. Good for rock garden.



Planting of Adams' Rhododendrons

Shade and Woodland Trees

Dreary indeed would this world be without trees, without birds which seek their shelter, and without lumber to build our homes. What a heritage our New England forefathers left us! You know, friends, lots of us do not realize how rich this country is in trees, and for that matter, what a fine collection we have right here in this nursery. When the hot sun beats down, you long for the welcome shade of a Maple, an Oak or a stately Elm. Trees don't just happen over night. You must plan ahead. Why not plant a few trees this year? They will increase the comfort and valuation of your property.

ACER - Maple

The Maples are among our most ornamental and desirable trees for specimens and street planting. Here in New England they are also valuable for producing timber and sugar. Practically all are relatively fast-growing and not particular as to soil requirements. They are hardy, healthy, and produce cool shade and brilliant fall colors.

Acer dasycarpum *Silver Maple*

A rapid-growing Maple thriving in any soil but doing best in rich, moist ground. Leaves are light green, silvery beneath, changing to yellow in the autumn.

A. dasycarpum Wieri

Wier's Cut-leaf Maple

Graceful, rapid-growing variety similar to the preceding but with drooping branches and finely divided, lacy foliage.

A. palmatum atropurpureum

Blood-leaf Japanese Maple

A small, dense tree or large, compact shrub used principally for its ornamental blood-red foliage in spring and early summer. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Should be planted in a protected location.

A. platanoides

Norway Maple

Our most popular street tree. A clean, dense, round-headed tree that seems to like city conditions and grows 60 to 75 feet under favorable conditions. Its broad, rich green foliage is retained until late autumn, when it turns yellow.

Acer platanoides aureo-marginatum

Variegated Norway Maple

A small-growing tree not over 20 to 25 feet. Has the usual Maple foliage with a narrow white margin, producing a most unique effect.

A. platanoides Schwedleri

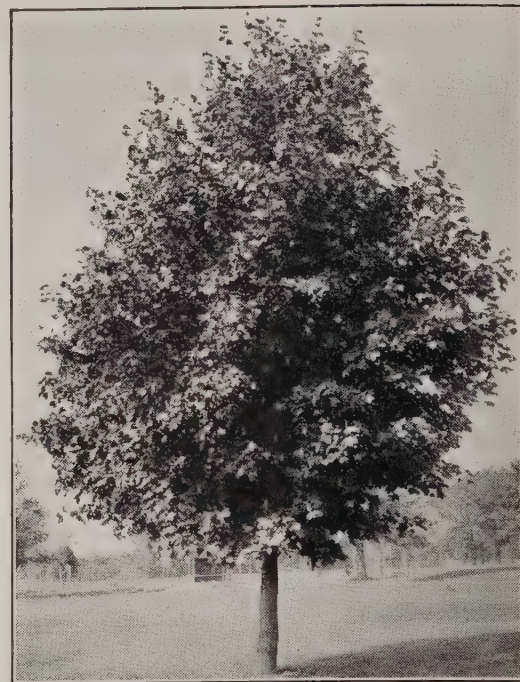
Schwedler Maple

Similar to the Norway Maple except that in the spring the foliage assumes brilliant shades of scarlet and red. During the summer the leaves turn a deep ruddy green.

A. rubrum

Red Maple

Attractive at all seasons. Fiery red blooms appear early in the spring, followed by clean green foliage. In the fall it is probably the most brilliantly colored of all the Maples, turning orange and bright scarlet. Grows best in a rich, moist soil.



Acer saccharum—Sugar Maple



Acer platanoides—Norway Maple

BETULA alba

European White Birch

A rapid-growing tree up to 60 feet, with silvery white bark and spray-like branches. Beautiful lawn tree, effective when planted among evergreens. Prefers a moist soil.

B. alba fastigiata

Pyramidal Birch

Straight, upright branches, forming an erect, columnar shape, resembling the Lombardy poplar.

B. alba laciniata

Cut-leaf Weeping Birch

One of the most popular of all the weeping trees. It is tall and slender with graceful, drooping branches. The foliage is delicately cut and the bark is silvery white. An attractive specimen tree.

B. papyrifera

Canoe or Paper Birch

The Massasoit Indians built canoes from the bark of this tree. Tall, ornamental variety with white trunk. Desirable lawn tree with a loose, graceful head and large, handsome leaves.

CATALPA bignonioides nana

Umbrella Catalpa

A dense, round, umbrella-like head carried on a slender stem. A tree for strictly formal use. Should be trimmed back hard every winter to maintain its compactness.

C. speciosa

Western Catalpa

A very rapid, tall-growing tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves. Produces fragrant blossoms of purple and white in a pyramidal cluster 1 foot long.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum

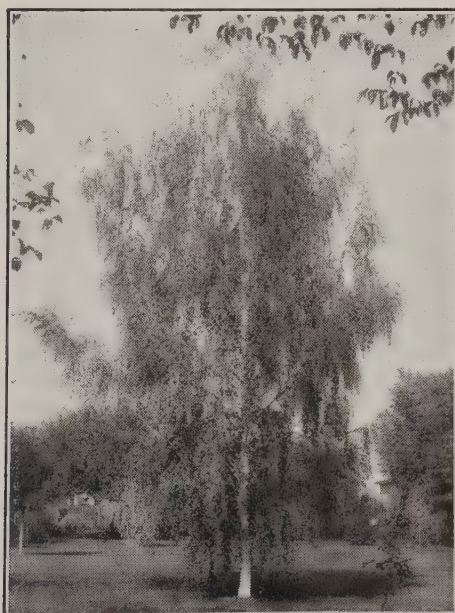
Katsura Tree

A tree of medium height, pyramidal form, and branching close to the ground. Its highly ornamental heart-shaped leaves turn bright yellow in autumn. Prefers a rich, moist soil, and should be used as a specimen or in the shrub border.

CERCIS canadensis

Redbud or Judas Tree

A small, graceful tree up to 20 feet. Grows native in our New England woods. In early spring the branches are covered with small, purplish pink pea-blossoms before the heart-shaped leaves appear.



Betula alba laciniata—
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch

Acer saccharum

Rock or Sugar Maple

Commercially, king of the New England forests. A tall, majestic tree shaped like an egg on end. Fine clean foliage, particularly brilliant in the fall. Does well in almost any location and is one of our finest street and lawn trees. Famous for its sugar products.

AESCULUS carnea

Red Horse-Chestnut

Desirable lawn specimen growing about 30 to 40 feet tall. Symmetrical tree with dark green foliage and flesh-colored flowers.

A. Hippocastanum

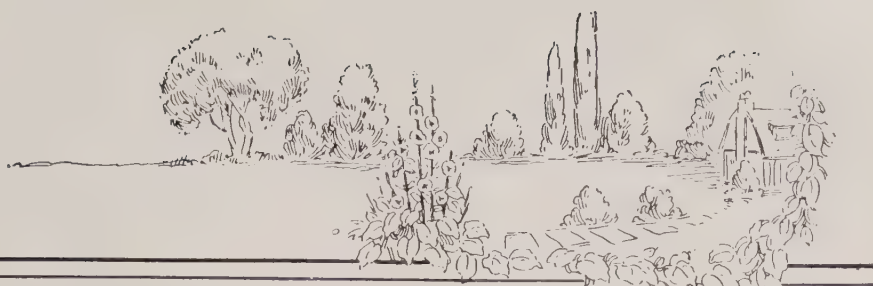
White Horse-Chestnut

Tall and symmetrical, with dense foliage, making it a very desirable shade tree. In spring it bears a profusion of white flowers. Dry situations should be avoided, as it grows best in a moist soil.

ARALIA spinosa

Hercules' Club

A small tree up to 20 feet, its branches covered with large thorns. The large leaves, sometimes 2 feet long, and enormous white flowers give this species a distinct subtropical appearance.



Chionanthus virginica

CHIONANTHUS virginica *White Fringe*
Graceful large shrub or small tree usually with several trunks. Large, rich green foliage followed in May and June by hanging clusters of fragrant white fringy flowers. Useful in shrub borders and thrives best in a moist, sandy loam.

CLADRASTIS lutea *Yellow-wood*
The wood of this tree was originally used to make a yellow dye. A broad, medium-sized tree, bearing in June white, pea-like blossoms in drooping panicles similar to the wisteria. It thrives in almost any soil and makes a beautiful lawn specimen.

CORNUS florida *White-flowering Dogwood*
Possesses the maximum of attractiveness throughout the entire year. A small tree, rarely over 25 feet tall, with spreading branches. In early spring before the leaves come, this beautiful tree produces large, showy white flowers. In September appear brilliant red berries and the shiny dark green leaves turn to vivid reds and scarlet. It thrives in almost any soil and stands shade or full sun equally well. Its cosmopolitan characteristics permit its use in many locations.

C. florida rubra *Pink-flowering Dogwood*
Similar in all respects to Florida except that the flowers are a beautiful shade of pink. Makes a fine specimen and looks well when interplanted with the white variety.

CRATAEGUS cordata *Washington Thorn*
Small tree up to 30 feet, with exceptionally fine fall coloring. White flowers followed by bright red berries, lasting well into the winter.

C. oxyacantha albo-plena *White Hawthorn*
A small tree with double, white, sweet-scented flowers in May.

C. oxyacantha rosea *Pink Hawthorn*
Same as the preceding variety but with double pink flowers.

C. oxyacantha splendens *Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn*
Very double, deep crimson flowers with a scarlet glow. One of the choicest ornamental trees in existence.

FAGUS americana *American Beech*
Tall, round-headed tree of noble proportions, with clean dark green foliage turning bright yellow in autumn. Easily distinguished by its light gray bark and edible beech-nuts. Makes a wonderful specimen and should be given plenty of room to develop. Prefers a dry situation.

F. sylvatica *European Beech*
Compact, somewhat slower-growing, and having darker and glossier green foliage than the American Beech. During the fall the leaves turn reddish brown and remain through most of the winter. Very effective for hedges, windbreaks, and screens.

F. sylvatica fastigiata *Pyramidal European Beech*
A tall, pyramidal tree of narrow, upward-branching, columnar habit. Useful for isolated specimens, tall hedges and screen plantings.

F. sylvatica heterophylla *Fern-leaf Beech*
Very graceful, dense, low-growing shrubby tree, with narrow, deeply cut foliage. Fine for hedges or specimens.

F. sylvatica purpurea *Purple-leaf Beech*
Deep wine-red foliage in early summer, changing to dark green with a tinge of red in late summer. It is of low, branching habit and makes a beautiful lawn specimen.

F. sylvatica purpurea pendula *Weeping Purple-leaf Beech*
Same as the above except for its downward sweeping branches, bending tortuously to the ground. An unusual fine ornamental specimen.

FRAXINUS americana *American White Ash*
Native to our New England woods. Rapid-growing and tall, making a desirable shade tree for lawn or street planting. Thrives in any moist soil.

GINKGO biloba *Maidenhair Tree*
Picturesque, pyramidal tree with a clean straight trunk, and fan-shaped leaves which are impervious to insect attack and the difficulties of city life. An ideal lawn or street tree. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation. Native of China.

GLEDITSIA triacanthos *Honey Locust*
The common Honey Locust with long sharp thorns and feathery foliage. A large tree forming a broad, graceful loose head. Will grow on almost any soil, making an impenetrable hedge when planted close together.

HALESIA tetraptera *Silver Bell*
Round-headed, bushy little tree. Its beauty consists in the profusion of small white bells in the spring.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata *Varnish Tree*
Recommended for its handsome compound foliage and immense panicles of yellow flowers in July. An unusual, decorative tree not over 30 feet tall, adapted to city conditions and enduring hot and dry locations.

LARIX europaea *European Larch*
A deciduous cone-bearing tree of pyramidal outline, usually not over 60 feet. Highly ornamental because of its soft, feathery, bright green foliage. Effective as specimens, and picturesque when lining a drive or path.

L. leptolepis *Japanese Larch*
Often mistaken for an evergreen. Similar to the European Larch except that foliage turns bright yellow in fall. Makes a fine rapid-growing lawn specimen, preferring a light, moist soil.

LIRODENDRON tulipifera *Tulip Tree*
A tall, straight tree of large proportions. Handsome, light green foliage of unusual shape. In spring the tree bears many fragrant, greenish yellow flowers closely resembling the tulip. Likes a rich, moist soil and here in New England it should be transplanted in spring only.

Weeping Purple-Leaf Beech



TREES VALUABLE FOR THEIR FLOWERS

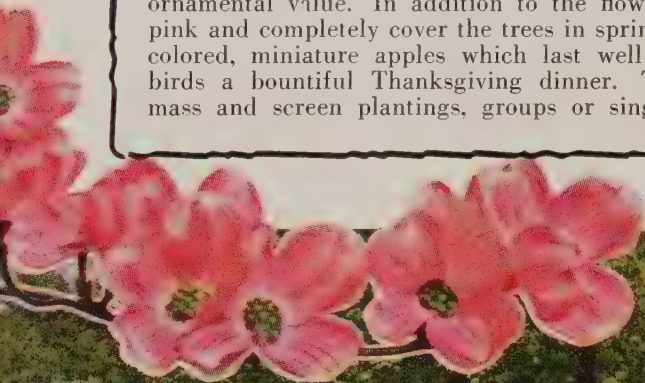
| Botanical Name | Common Name | Color of Flowers | Time of Blooming |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Acer rubrum | Red Maple | Scarlet | April |
| Aesculus | Horse-Chestnut | White | May |
| Catalpa speciosa | Western Catalpa | Purple and white | June |
| Cercis canadensis | Redbud | Purplish pink | April |
| Chionanthus virginica | White Fringe | White | May |
| Cladrastis lutea | Yellow-wood | White | June |
| Cornus florida | Flowering Dogwood | Pink; white | May |
| Crataegus (in variety) | Hawthorn | Pink; white | June |
| Koelreuteria | Varnish Tree | Yellow | July |
| Magnolia Soulangeana | Saucer Magnolia | Pinkish | May |
| Malus (in variety) | Flowering Crab | Pink | May |
| Prunus | Japanese Flowering Cherry | Pink and white | May |
| Salix caprea | Pussy Willow | White | March |
| Sophora japonica | Chinese Scholar-tree | White | July-Sept. |



Malus hopa 5-6 ft., \$1.75

Flowering Crab Apples

Flowering Crab is a most unfortunate name, as it comprises a beautiful assortment of hardy, picturesque, rugged, small trees unsurpassed for their ornamental value. In addition to the flowers, which are various shades of pink and completely cover the trees in spring, many varieties produce bright-colored, miniature apples which last well into the winter and insure the birds a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner. They lend themselves readily to mass and screen plantings, groups or single specimens.



Pink Flowering Dogwood
3-4 ft., \$2.50 each



(below)
Weeping Cherry
prunus subhirtella
pendula
5-6 ft., \$4.00 each

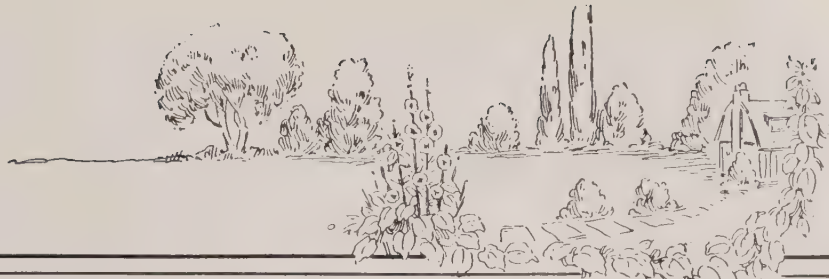


Mountain Ash 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each



Paul's Scarlet Thorn 4-5 ft., \$2.25 each





Ginkgo Tree

MAGNOLIA acuminata *Cucumber Tree*

A broad, handsome pyramidal specimen 75 feet or more tall. Flowers relatively inconspicuous because of their greenish yellow color. In the autumn the cucumber-like fruits crack open, showing their brilliant scarlet seeds. All Magnolias like a moist, well drained, deep soil and should be transplanted only in the spring.

M. Soulangeana *Saucer Magnolia*

One of the showiest and most picturesque trees of moderate size. Large, lustrous foliage and in early spring produces large, slightly fragrant, cup-shaped, pinkish flowers. A most spectacular specimen.

M. stellata *Star Magnolia*

Slow-growing, bushy shrub up to 10 or 12 feet. Large, semi-double, fragrant, white flowers are produced in great profusion in the early spring. Very showy lawn specimen with its star-like flowers.

A Price List is published as a supplement to this catalog of "Better Plants for New England." Send for a copy if it has not been received.



MALUS - Flowering Crab

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Malus Arnoldiana *Arnold's Crab*
Flowers pale rose; fruits large, yellow.

M., Dolgo *Dolgo Crab*
Flowers single white. Fruits brilliant red; makes excellent jelly.

M. Eleyi *Ely Crab*
Flowers rosy carmine. Large broad petals. Purple leaves.

M. floribunda *Japanese Flowering Crab*
Flowers rose; fruits red.

M. floribunda atrosanguinea *Carmine Crab*
Flowers carmine; fruits deep red.

M., Hopa *Hopa Crab*
Purplish leaves. Flowers single, deep pink.

M. icensis plena *Bechtel Crab*
Flowers double, delicate pink. No fruits.

M. Niedzwetzkyana *Red-vein Crab*
Flowers deep pink; fruits deep red.

M. Parkmani *Parkman Crab*
Flowers double, deep rose. No fruits.

M. robusta *Cherry Crab*
Flowers single white; red cherry-like fruit.

M. Sargenti *Sargent's Crab*
Dwarf bush, white flowers; red fruits.

M. Scheideckeri *Scheidecker Crab*
Semi-double, pale pink flowers; fruits yellow.

M. theifera *Tea Crab*
Flowers bluish or very light pink; fruits yellow.

MORUS alba pendula *Weeping Mulberry*

Forms a perfect, umbrella-shaped head with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. The light green foliage completely hides the stem. One of the best small lawn trees.



Magnolia Soulangeana

MORUS alba tatarica *Russian Mulberry*

This variety forms a large, spreading tree with showy flowers. The fruit is attractive to the birds.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum *Sourwood*

"Sourwood" because of the acid taste of the foliage. Slow growing, graceful little tree producing spiky panicles of greenish white flowers late in summer. Its chief attraction is the brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in the autumn. Hardy in any soil or location and endures shade.

POPULUS Eugenei *Carolina Poplar*

Rapid growing tree of large proportions. Gives shade very quickly, and grows well under adverse conditions.

P. nigra italica *Lombardy Poplar*

Wherever it is planted, its familiar spire-like shape stands out like a sentinel. Fast growing and of easy culture, it is used mostly for screen plantings and formal effects.

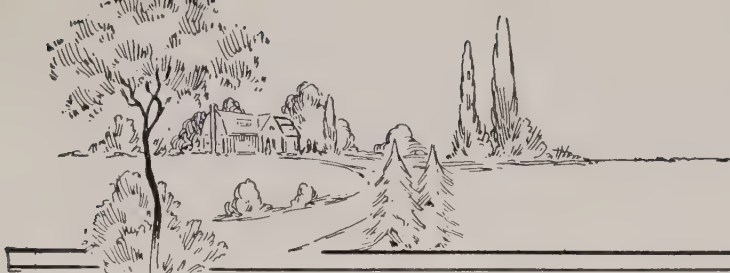
PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardi *Purple-leaf Plum*

A small tree with deep purple foliage that will stand the hot summer weather without burning or fading.

P., Newport *Newport Plum*

An improved purple-leaf Plum with deeper and better colored foliage. Provides a pleasing contrast when planted among other trees or shrubs.





An Avenue of Pin Oaks

PRUNUS

Japanese Flowering Cherries

The Japanese Cherries planted around the Tidal Basin at Washington have added greatly to the popularity of this group. They are trees of medium height, some pyramidal to vase shape, and some of the weeping type. The different varieties cover a long season of bloom, with the single varieties flowering first. In summer their glossy green leaves make them attractive as lawn trees. In New England they should be planted in sheltered locations.

Prunus amanogawa. Semi-double soft pink. Upright fastigate habit of growth.

P. Kofugen. Crimson buds opening to pink; double.

P. Kwanzan. Double; deep pink.

Prunus Shirofugen. Large, double, pinkish white flowers.

P. subhirtella pendula. Weeping tree, single; pink.

P. subhirtella pendula flore pleno. Double; pink.

P. yedoensis (Yoshino). Single; pink, fading to white.

QUERCUS - Oak

"Old Ironsides" was built of New England Oak, the symbol of strength and character. Contrary to popular belief and with few exceptions, the Oaks are not slow-growing. Sturdy and of noble proportions, they are one of our best ornamental street and lawn trees. The foliage is especially attractive, turning to brilliant scarlet and red in the autumn.

Quercus alba

White Oak

The king of all Oaks—a rugged, open-headed tree of tremendous proportions. Magnificent specimens requiring plenty of room. Compared with the other Oaks, the growth is slow. Foliage assumes a deep red tone in fall.

Q. bicolor

Swamp White Oak

One of the most rapid-growing Oaks. Thrives best in a moist, well-drained soil.

Q. coccinea

Scarlet Oak

A fine specimen with spreading branches and round, open head. Especially valuable for its brilliant scarlet fall coloring. Prefers a dry location.

Q. macrocarpa

Mossy-cup Oak

A large tree up to 80 feet, with spreading branches. Branchlets have corky bark. Comparatively rapid growing.

Q. nigra

Water Oak

Tree up to 80 feet, with rather slender branches forming a conical, round top head. Rapid growth and easily transplanted. Used as a street tree.

Q. palustris

Pin Oak

Rapid growing, symmetrical tree—perhaps the best Oak for lawn and avenue planting. Easily transplanted and endures city conditions. Its deeply cut foliage turns rich crimson in fall. Prefers a moist location.

Q. prinus

Chestnut Oak

Tall, round-topped dense head. Foliage similar to the common chestnut, turning yellow in the fall.

Q. rubra

Red Oak

Beautiful Oak of rapid growth, growing into a large, majestic tree with a broad, round head. A superb street or lawn specimen with its smooth bark and dark red autumnal color. Easily transplanted and prefers a dry location.

TREES WITH BRILLIANT AUTUMN FOLIAGE

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Foliage Color in Autumn |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Acer rubrum | Red Maple | Scarlet |
| A. saccharum | Sugar Maple | Orange and scarlet |
| Cercidiphyllum | Katsura Tree | Yellow |
| Cornus florida | White Dogwood | Scarlet |
| Crataegus | Hawthorns | Scarlet |
| Fraxinus americana | American White Ash | Yellow |
| Liriodendron | Tulip Tree | Yellow |
| Oxydendrum | Sourwood | Orange and scarlet |
| Quercus alba | White Oak | Reddish purple |
| Q. coccinea | Scarlet Oak | Scarlet |
| Q. palustris | Pin Oak | Crimson |

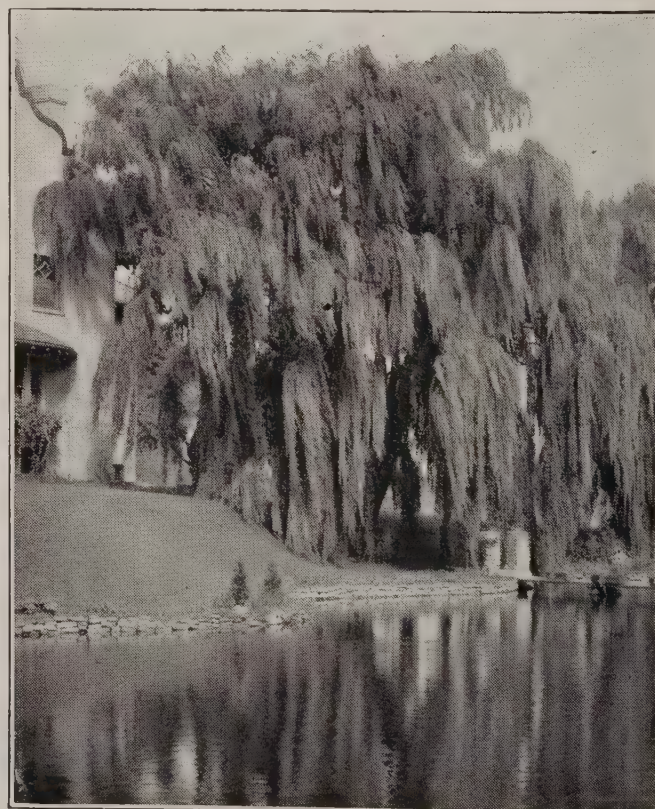
FAST GROWING TREES VALUABLE FOR PRODUCING

SCREEN EFFECTS

| Botanical Name | Common Name |
|--|------------------|
| Acer dasycarpum | Silver Maple |
| Catalpa speciosa | Western Catalpa |
| Larix europaea | European Larch |
| Morus alba tatarica | Russian Mulberry |
| Populus Eugenei | Carolina Poplar |
| P. nigra italica | Lombardy Poplar |
| Salix (all varieties) | Willows |

TREES WITH BRIGHT COLORED FRUITS

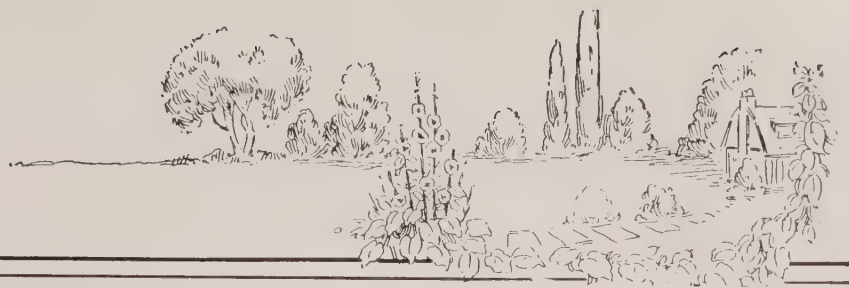
| Botanical Name | Common Name | Color of Fruits |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Cornus florida | Dogwood | Scarlet |
| Crataegus (in variety) | Hawthorn | Red |
| Malus (in variety) | Flowering Crab | Red, yellow |
| Morus alba tatarica | Russian Mulberry | White |
| Sorbus americana | American Mountain Ash | Bright red |
| S. aucuparia | European Mountain Ash | Orange-red |



Salix blanda, Wisconsin Weeping Willow

for NEW ENGLAND

Springfield, Mass.



ROBINIA hispida *Rose-acacia*

Grafted on 5-foot standards; it forms a round, dense head of lacy foliage. Attractive rose-pink flowers. A specimen for formal effects. Not particular as to soil requirements, doing well on dry, sandy soil.

SALIX babylonica

Babylon Weeping Willow

Graceful tree with slender, whip-like, drooping branches, which give it a weeping form. A beautiful specimen, most appropriate for waterside planting.

S. blanda. *Wisconsin Weeping Willow*

A weeping tree similar to the above but more spreading, irregular, and picturesque.

S. caprea *Pussy Willow*

The harbinger of spring. A large shrub or small tree with upright branches. One of the earliest trees to bloom and grows anywhere.

S. elegantissima

Thurlow's Weeping Willow

Tall variety of upright growth, with slender, pendulous, yellow-green branches. Fast growing and desirable for screen plantings or lawn specimens.

S., Niobe *Golden Weeping Willow*

Slender leaves, green above, silvery beneath. The twigs and bark are deep golden yellow, making them attractive the year around.

S. pentandra *Laurel-leaf Willow*

Dense, low-growing tree, valuable for quick screen effects. Its thick, glossy green leaves produce shade quickly. A hardy variety adapted for seashore planting.

Sophora japonica

Salix vitellina *Golden Bark Willow*

Showy, yellow-barked tree, handsome at all seasons, but particularly conspicuous in winter and early spring before the leaves appear.

SOPHORA japonica *Chinese Scholar-tree*

Deserving of more popularity. A tree up to 60 feet, forming a dense round head. Especially valuable for its late appearing flowers, which resemble a white wisteria. Graceful, feathery dark green foliage, conspicuous in winter for its dark green branches. Withstands city conditions.

SORBUS americana

American Mountain Ash

Small tree not over 30 feet, native to New England and the White Mountains. One of the most conspicuous trees in fall, with its abundant heads of bright red fruits.

S. aucuparia *European Mountain Ash*

Similar to preceding variety, but growing somewhat larger and more symmetrical. Fruits brilliant orange-red in early fall.

S. quercifolia *Oak-leaf Mountain Ash*

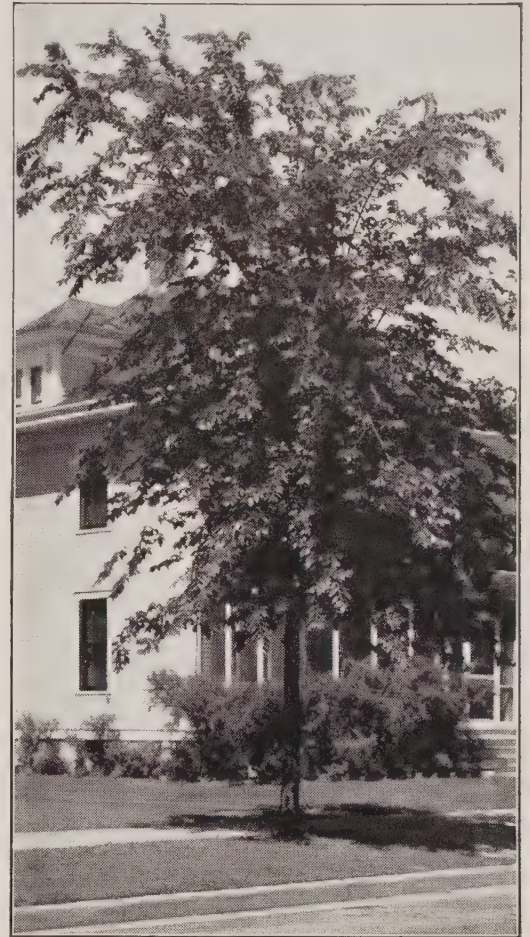
A hybrid that has foliage resembling that of an Oak. Orange-scarlet fruit.

SYRINGA japonica *Japanese Tree Lilac*

A small tree or large shrub up to 30 feet, with large, leathery, lilac leaves. The yellowish white flowers come after all other Lilacs are through blooming.

TILIA americana *American Linden*

Tall, rapid growing tree with large, heart-shaped leaves. Fragrant, white flowers in June that attract the bees. A particularly fine shade tree for street use.



American Elm

T. cordata *Small-leaf Linden*

A large tree much like the other Lindens, useful for street, avenue, and specimen planting.

Tilia platyphyllos *Large-leaf Linden*

Stately, rapid-growing tree for the lawn and parkway.

T. vulgaris *European Linden*

Symmetrical tree of rapid growth. Large, dark green foliage that recommends it for a good shade tree.

ULMUS americana *American Elm*

Its majestic grace has made our New England towns famous. Tall, vase-shaped, long-lived tree that is justly popular as a street tree. Thrives best in a rich, moist soil but will grow almost anywhere.

Ulmus americana Molini *Moline Elm*

A new fast growing Elm. Differs from the usual characteristic outline in the fact that it has one central leader, giving it a conical shape. Much used for street planting or where a smaller or more compact tree is desired.

U. americana vaseyi *Vase Elm*

A graceful form selected because it glorifies the typical spreading variety. Rapid growing, straight clean trunk and uniform shape.

U. pumila *Chinese or Siberian Elm*

A remarkably rapid growing tree, suitable for dry or moist locations. The foliage is much smaller than that of the American, and quite dense. It is perfectly hardy in New England.

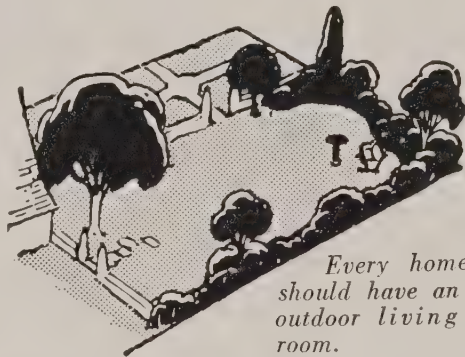


Outdoor Living Room

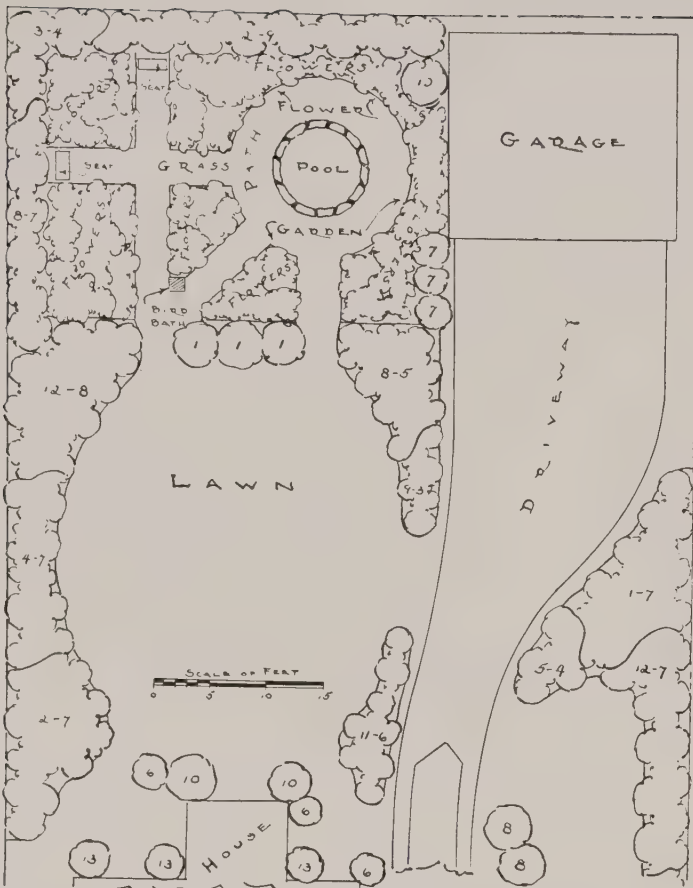
PLAN NOW for the New Garden

This *OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM* idea has met with wide acceptance and is rapidly becoming more and more popular as home owners come to understand how easily they can make these otherwise unattractive rear or side yards into a living, lovable area, screened from view and carpeted with green to make this extra room a part of the great outdoors.

The appeal of beautiful flowering plants, tastefully arranged to create an out-of-doors room, is irresistible and the idea of an attractive, livable and comfortable park where the whole family can find countless hours of enjoyment, is reason enough for creating an *OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM*.



Every home should have an outdoor living room.



This landscape planting plan for a small lot shows the screened area of the lawn for the outdoor living room with a rear setting for your choice of perennial flowers and roses.

There is no question but what the *outdoor living room* idea and the new vogue of beautifying the home grounds is becoming more and more important. Real estate operators and anyone experienced in selling and renting property realize fully that well landscaped grounds not only sell or rent more easily but for considerably more money.

A HEALTH INVESTMENT FOR CHILDREN

If there were no other reason for planning an *outdoor living room* than for the benefit of the children, it would be entirely sufficient. Not only the children, but every member of the family will get real pleasure and satisfaction out of the *outdoor living room*.



The above planting, while inexpensive, pictures the astonishing results a few plants will make in transforming an otherwise barren, cold-looking building into a place of comfort and beauty.

By replanting many of the trees, this old-fashioned planting was quickly transformed into a modern *out-of-doors living room* at little cost.



— The Modernized Rear Garden



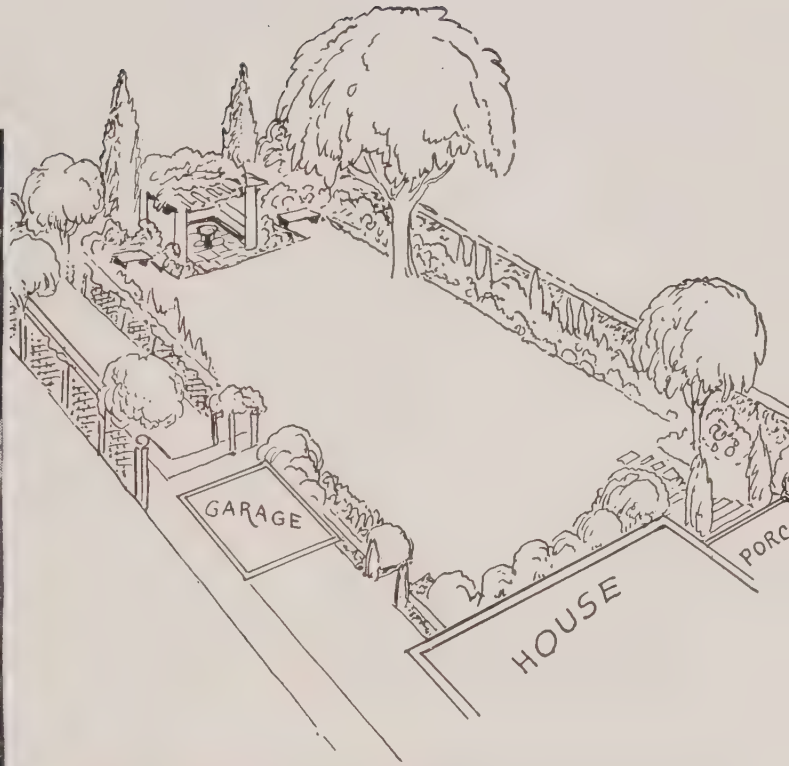
BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING

An outdoor living room, beautiful and restful, such as the one shown here, should be a part of every home.



New Arrangement for Old Planting

We frequently find that many of our old customers now have in their yards considerable shrubbery which was planted from time to time with no particular thought given to the arrangement of it. Often many, if not all of these established plants can be worked in with others in creating an *outdoor living room*.



This landscape plan is a bird's-eye view of a well-balanced planting for the full- or medium-size plot.

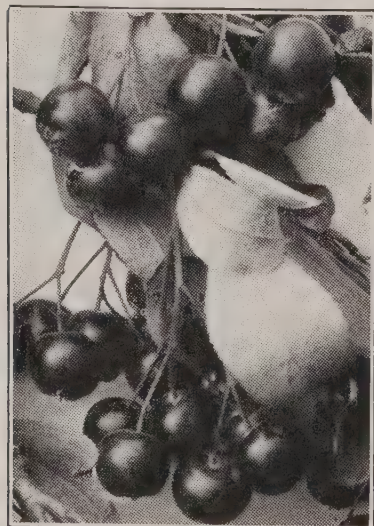
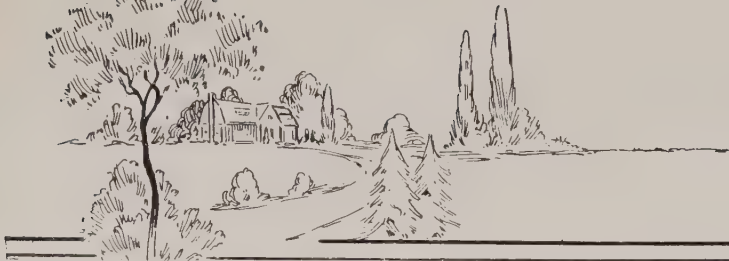
Landscape Department

Our Landscape Department here at Westfield is being called upon constantly to make plans for interested home owners who have decided that they will have new plantings or old ones modernized.

Whether you do the work yourself or have us do it, there is no obligation whatsoever for a consultation. Further help will be gladly given by any of our field representatives or by our home office Landscape Department.

This planting illustrates the charming appearance of the carefully considered planting. The garage and service area are separated from the remainder of the planting. In some of the corners various articles, such as lawn swings, seats, tables, etc., all add to the enjoyment of the *outdoor living room* and help to carry out the living room effect.





Aronia melanocarpa

Decorative and Hardy Shrubs

Our list of Flowering Shrubs, although obtained from the four corners of the world, contains only those with Yankee hardiness. Gorgeous blossoms, bright berries, and handsome foliage are their chief characteristics.

They may be used as specimens, or massed in irregular outlined borders. They also may be arranged to give you the privacy you seek, or to screen an unsightly view. A careful choice will give color and interest the entire year, creating a landscape scene both distinctive and beautiful.

Most shrubs are benefited by an annual trimming. This prolongs life, promotes neatness and symmetry. However, care should be taken to maintain each variety's characteristic form and not trim so as to give the effect of a bobbed haircut. Remove dead wood and thin out old branches by cutting out completely. Prune when your knife is sharp or when the inspiration overtakes you. No harm will be done. The best rule to follow, however, so that the least amount of flowering wood is sacrificed, is to trim as soon as each variety completes its blooming period.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum *Aralia*

Graceful, arching growth up to 6 or 8 feet, with bright green foliage and prickly stems. Flowers inconspicuous. If you have a dry shady place, this shrub is the answer.

AMELANCHIER canadensis *Shadbush*

Hardy, native, large shrub or small bushy tree. Very showy in spring with its numerous large, white, drooping flowers. Fruits, which mature in July, attract the birds. A splendid variety for naturalizing at the woods' edge.

ARONIA arbutifolia *Red Chokeberry*

Densely branched, upright shrub growing to 6 or 8 feet. Attractive white flowers followed by profuse masses of bright red berries. Glossy green foliage turning brilliant red in the fall. Attractive at all times in the shrub border. It grows readily in New England, particularly in locations where it can have moist soil.

A. melanocarpa *Black Chokeberry*

Similar to preceding variety, but having shiny black fruits. Does not grow as tall and will stand a drier location.

AZALEA arborescens *Sweet Azalea*

Bushy shrub attaining 10 feet. Large white blooms, sometimes daintily tinged pink, with exquisite fragrance in June and July. Likes a cool, moist, peaty soil and partial shade.

A. calendulacea *Flame Azalea*

Medium height up to 6 to 8 feet. One of the gayest and most brilliant, with flowers of orange-yellow or flame-red in early June. Attractive foliage in the autumn and always looks well planted among rhododendrons.

A. canescens *Piedmont Azalea*

Very fragrant, white or pale pink flowers in May. Bushy shrub growing 5 to 6 feet tall.

A. Kaempferi *Torch Azalea*

Introduced from Japan. Its common name is indicative of its very brilliant flowers of orange-red to salmon-pink, which are produced in such profusion that the plant is completely covered in May. Prefers a little shade.

A. mollis *Chinese Azalea*

Grows 4 to 5 feet tall and produces very large clusters of red, orange, and yellow flowers. Requires a protected location.

Azalea nudiflora *Pinxter Azalea*

Native woods Azalea, sometimes called Wild Honeysuckle. Early in spring it produces a great profusion of fragrant rosy pink blooms. In autumn its foliage turns attractive colors.

A. poukhanensis *Korean Azalea*

Hardy Azalea from Korea. Its large, purple-lavender flowers are different from most Azaleas. Rather low, broad, spreading, dense shrub that blooms before the foliage appears. Autumn foliage turns red.

A. Vaseyi *Pinkshell Azalea*

Handsome hardy species, native of the Carolina mountains. Clusters of dainty, clear pink, orchid-like flowers in early spring. Can be used in exposed positions, and prefers a moist, half-shaded soil.

A. viscosa *Swamp Azalea*

Sometimes called Swamp Honeysuckle. Its fragrant, white flowers, sometimes tinged with pink, are the last of the Azaleas to bloom. Grows 4 to 6 feet and likes a moist soil.

A. yodogawa

Similar to Poukhanensis but with double flowers. Very hardy, dense, and low-growing form, unique because of its lavender-colored flowers.

BENZON aestivalis *Spice-Bush*

Slender-growing shrub up to 10 or 12 feet. Native along our woodland streams; a fine shrub for naturalizing. In early April it produces fringy yellow flowers followed by scarlet berries. Foliage and twigs are very aromatic. In autumn the leaves turn pure yellow. Prefers a moist soil and either sun or shade.

BERBERIS Thunbergi *Japanese Barberry*

Naturally a dense, bushy, thorny plant. Its graceful habit, vivid autumn coloring, and beautiful fruits are its distinguishing features. Since the fruits are not liked by the birds, they remain the entire winter, giving a cheerful aspect to many winter plantings. Under favorable conditions it will grow 5 feet tall, but can be sheared to any desired height. Not fussy as to soil requirements and will stand semi-shade. The small, sharp thorns make it a barrier to small animals.

B. Koreana *Korean Barberry*

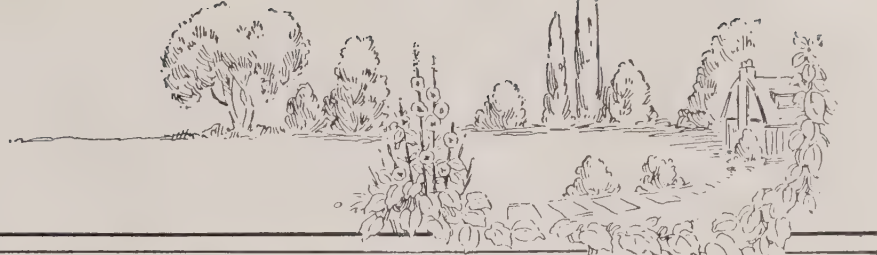
A new hardy species from Korea. Medium height shrub with foliage twice the size of common Barberry, having spiny edges resembling holly. Gorgeous red fall coloring and large clusters of red berries.

Azalea poukhanensis

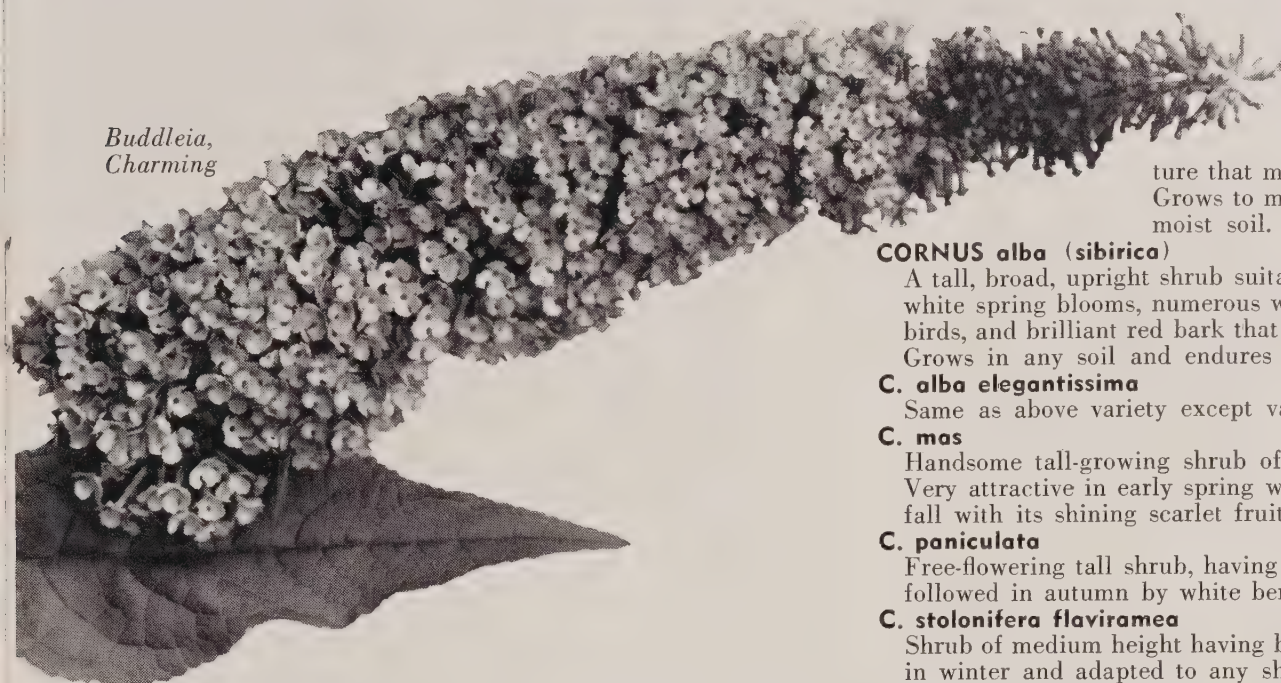


for NEW ENGLAND

Springfield, Mass.



*Buddleia,
Charming*



Berberis mentorensis

Plant Patent No. 99. Has very strong, rugged, upright branches with formidable thorns. Very dark green foliage which clings tenaciously until midwinter. Heat and drought resistant, making a very fine hedge.

B. Thunbergi atropurpurea

Red-Leaved Barberry

Same as Thunbergi except that the foliage is bright red in the spring, dull red in summer, and blazing scarlet in fall. Plant in full sun to develop the best color.

B. Thunbergi minor

Box Barberry

Very dwarf, compact, bushy grower. When sheared it makes a neat variety for edging walks or beds.

B. Thunbergi pluriflora erecta

Truehedge Columnberry

Plant Patent No. 110. The outstanding feature of this variety is the quickness with which one can obtain an erect, compact hedge with very little trimming. The plants are so perfectly upright and pyramidal that an "immediate effect" hedge is obtained, thus saving the two to three years required to produce a satisfactory hedge from common Barberry. It is decidedly more dense and heavier with foliage than the common Barberry, and takes on a richer and deeper fall coloring. The berries are similar in color and size.

BUDDLEIA alternifolia

Chinese Butterfly-Bush

Erect, spreading shrub usually not over 6 to 8 feet high. The narrow panicles of lavender-purple flowers resemble so much those of the lilac that it is sometimes called the Summer Lilac. This graceful shrub is the hardiest of all the Buddleias.

B., Charming

A new glorious Buddleia, bearing throughout late summer and autumn long sprays which compared with other Buddleias are distinctly pink.

B. Davidi magnifica

Ox-eye Butterfly-Bush

This Summer Lilac has large, drooping panicles of purple flowers with orange eyes. Blooms about the middle of August. A tall, graceful shrub, very good for border or specimen planting.

B., Ile de France

A splendid new form. Easily the finest of all Buddleias because of its massive spikes of purple flowers, each illuminated by a brilliant golden eye. Vigorous, free-flowering, hardy type.

CALYCANTHUS floridus

Sweet Shrub

Almost everyone knows this shrub for its deliciously fragrant, red-brown flowers produced in early spring. Usually not over 6 feet tall, with neat, glossy foliage. Grows in almost any fair soil, in either sun or shade.

CARAGANA arborescens

Siberian Pea-Tree

A very hardy, tall shrub with green bark, pretty foliage, and small, yellow, pea-shaped flowers in June. A good subject for the shrub border.

CLETHRA alnifolia

Summer Sweet

During the hottest part of summer it produces a profusion of fragrant white flowers, a feature that makes it valuable for shrub borders. Grows to medium height and thrives in shady, moist soil.

CORNUS alba (sibirica)

Tatarian Dogwood

A tall, broad, upright shrub suitable for large borders. A wealth of white spring blooms, numerous white berries in fall that attract the birds, and brilliant red bark that makes it very decorative in winter. Grows in any soil and endures semi-shade.

C. alba elegantissima

Variegated Dogwood

Same as above variety except variegated green and white foliage.

C. mas

Cornelian Cherry

Handsome tall-growing shrub of dense growth and glossy foliage. Very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers and again in fall with its shining scarlet fruits.

C. paniculata

Gray Dogwood

Free-flowering tall shrub, having clusters of white flowers in spring, followed in autumn by white berries on red stems.

C. stolonifera flaviramea

Golden-twigg Dogwood

Shrub of medium height having bright yellow bark. Very decorative in winter and adapted to any shrub border.

COTONEASTER acutifolia

Pekin Cotoneaster

A splendid hedge plant with slender spreading branches, sharply pointed foliage and inconspicuous flowers. Glossy black fruits in October. Very hardy and will grow 8 feet tall.

C. Dielsiana

Diel's Cotoneaster

Graceful spreading shrub with arching branches and attractive foliage that turns deep red in fall. Small pink flowers followed by showy, bright red fruits. Grows to 6 feet in any good soil.

C. divaricata

Spreading Cotoneaster

Spreading shrub up to 6 feet. Tiny neat foliage and small pink flowers produced in June, followed by bright red fruit in September.

C. horizontalis

Rock Cotoneaster

A low shrub with horizontal branches and small glossy green leaves. The flowers are pinkish white and the fruit bright red. Desirable for rock-gardens. Field-grown stock does not transplant safely, so we offer only excellent plants from pots.

CYDONIA japonica

Flowering Quince

Compact shrub with spreading, irregular, spiny branches. Refined glossy green leaves and conspicuous scarlet-red flowers in May. Thrives in any good soil but requires a sunny location. Maximum height, 6 feet. Fine material for the shrub border and makes an impenetrable hedge.

Daphne mezereum





Philadelphus virginalis
3-4 ft., 75c each



Viburnum Carlesi 18-24 in., \$1.75 each



Flowering Almond
3-4 ft., 75c each



Daphne cneorum 6-9 in. spread, 65c each



➤
Giant Blueberry
18-24 in., \$1.25 each

DAPHNE mezereum*February Daphne*

Medium dwarf growth up to 4 feet. The upright branches are closely set with fragrant, rosy purple flowers long before the leaves appear, sometimes as early as February. The flowers are followed by scarlet fruits, which make it a most attractive shrub.

DEUTZIA gracilis*Slender Deutzia*

Popular, compact, dwarf shrub not over 3 feet tall. Graceful fountain-like bush covered in May with a profusion of white flowers. Useful in foundations and foregrounds of shrub borders.

D. Lemoinei*Lemoine Deutzia*

A hybrid of *Gracilis*, growing more vigorous, a little taller, and with showier white flowers. Grows in almost any soil but prefers a sunny location.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester

Vigorous-growing shrub to 6 feet tall. Double white flowers, tinged with pink, on upright branches.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum*Sweet Pea Shrub*

Rosy purple or reddish pea-like flowers are borne on graceful pendulous branches in late summer. Tall growing; free bloomer.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus*Red-Vein Enkianthus*

Very ornamental, tall-growing variety with drooping racemes of small, yellowish or pale orange flowers, which hang in clusters during May. Gorgeous, brilliant red foliage in the autumn. Very desirable for specimens and grows best in an acid or sour soil.

EUONYMUS alatus*Winged Euonymus*

Bushy, compact, upright plant with curious corky bark that spreads out in flat wings. No doubt one of the most conspicuous varieties in the autumn, with its brilliant scarlet foliage and fruits. Very useful as a tall plant in the shrub border and endures partial shade.

E. alatus compacta*Dwarf Winged Euonymus*

A choice compact shrub similar to the preceding variety, but slower growing and much more dwarf. The Arnold Arboretum in Boston considers this the outstanding shrub for fall color. Indifferent to soil, shade, and city conditions. Makes a most unusual and attractive hedge.

*Kolkwitzia**Euonymus alatus compacta***Euonymus yedoensis***Yeddo Euonymus*

Large, upright shrub, remarkable for its brilliant red foliage and pink fruits in fall.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora*Pearl-Bush*

Tall, bushy plant. Very showy in May, with fairly large clusters of pure white flowers. Makes a fine specimen or group in the shrub border.

FORSYTHIA intermedia*Golden-Bell*

One of the earliest shrubs to bloom. A beautiful sight when its tall arching branches are studded with a profusion of bright yellow flowers. Should be given plenty of room to develop, as shearing spoils its natural beauty.

F. intermedia spectabilis*Showy Golden-Bell*

Regarded by many as the finest. Similar to the preceding variety but its larger, richer yellow flowers are produced more profusely.

F. suspensa*Weeping Forsythia*

A rampant, rambling variety with some of its branches decidedly pendulous. Bright yellow flowers that form arches of gold. At its best when permitted to ramble over banks or stone walls.

F. suspensa Fortunei*Fortune's Forsythia*

Tall, upright, fountain-like habit of growth. Valuable for its yellow flowers in spring and yellowish bark in winter.

HAMAMELIS vernalis*Vernal Witch-Hazel*

A spreading, compact shrub of medium height, usually about 6 feet tall. Interesting because of its unusual time of bloom. Any warm day between January and March one may see its small yellow flowers in bloom. A truly winter-blooming shrub.

H. virginiana*Witch-Hazel*

Tall shrub producing its odd yellow blooms after the leaves have fallen in November. Prefers a moist soil.

HIBISCUS syriacus*Rose of Sharon or Althea*

Native of China. Upright, compact, broad shrub sometimes growing in a tree form 10 to 12 feet tall. The large, bell-shaped flowers are produced in August—a time when few other shrubs are in bloom. Indifferent to soil conditions but likes a sunny location. We offer the following colors: Double Pink, Red, White and Blue.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora*Hills-of-Snow*

An upright shrub 3 to 5 feet tall. Pure white clusters of flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter are produced in June and July when there is a scarcity of shrub bloom. Prefers a moist soil and endures partial shade. Should be severely pruned early each spring. Good for the border foreground or house foundation.

H. paniculata grandiflora*Peegee Hydrangea*

The old-fashioned variety that really needs no description. Its familiar large heads of white flowers in late summer turn bright pink in the fall. We grow this in excellent tree-shaped plants for specimens, as well as in bush form for the shrub border.

HYPERICUM densiflorum*St. Johns-Wort*

One of the best Hypericums for New England. Medium-sized shrub up to 6 feet, bearing a profusion of bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Will thrive in a sandy soil if kept moist, and blooms last longer in partial shade.

ILEX verticillata*Winterberry*

This very ornamental, upright shrub, 6 to 8 feet tall, belongs to the holly family. In October bright red berries appear which last all winter and are attractive to the eye as well as to the birds. Prefers a shaded, moist location.

I. polycarpa

This variety fruits more abundantly than the above and grows more upright; otherwise has the same characteristics.

KOLKWITZIA amabilis*Beauty-Bush*

One of the finest of the newer shrubs, producing long sprays of graceful foliage. Flowers are delicate pink, similar in shape to those of the weigela, but much smaller. Although a rapid grower, it does not bloom profusely until it becomes thoroughly established.

Consult our Service Department for suggestions and estimates. We shall be glad to help you.



Regel Privet

KERRIA japonica *Single Kerria*

Slender, graceful shrub of medium height. Pretty, single, bright yellow flowers appear in June, and its bark, light green the year round, makes it attractive in winter. Indifferent to partial shade but must have a well-drained soil.

K. japonica flore-pleno *Double Kerria*

Similar to the preceding variety. More vigorous in growth, with double chrysanthemum-like yellow flowers in June and appearing more or less throughout the summer.

LIGUSTRUM amurense *Amur Privet*

An upright plant similar to the better-known California Privet, but more hardy. Makes a very fine formal hedge or screen and, like all the Privets, endures semi-shade.

L. Ibolium *Ibolium Privet*

The most satisfactory of all the Privets for hedges. It has the large, glossy foliage of the California variety, and the spreading habit and hardiness of the Ibota. We believe that this will soon supplant the California, which is not always dependable.

L. Ibota *Ibota Privet*

In this variety the branches are more spreading, and if unsheared will grow 10 feet tall. Has a rather showy lilac-like white flower and in the fall and winter is covered with blue-black berries attractive to the birds. Very valuable for screen and border planting, as well as a fine hedge plant.

L. obtusifolium Regelianum

Regel Privet

A low shrub with branches that are almost horizontal. It has dense foliage, and its graceful habit of growth makes it a fine variety for foundation and border planting, as well as for hedges.

Ligustrum ovalifolium

California Privet

Probably the most popular hedge plant, but unfortunately less hardy than the other Privets. Handsome, upright growth with dark glossy green leaves.

LILAC. (See Syringa.)

LONICERA bella albida

White Belle Honeysuckle

Upright, spreading shrub, usually growing 6 to 8 feet tall. Small, pinkish white flowers in May, followed in August and September by a grand profusion of red berries. This attractive shrub grows in any soil and likes a sunny location. Birds are very fond of the fruits.

L. fragrantissima

Winter Honeysuckle

Early in the spring, before the foliage, numerous small, very sweet scented flowers appear. The rich green foliage persists until midwinter.

L. Korolkowi floribunda

Blue-Leaf Honeysuckle

Tall, broad-headed shrub with striking blue-gray foliage which contrasts beautifully with its abundance of dainty pink flowers in May. Blooms are followed by bright red fruits. A valuable addition to any border if given plenty of room.

L. Maacki

Amur Honeysuckle

In the fall this plant is highly ornamental, with its great number of bright red berries. Tall growing; indifferent to soil conditions but likes a sunny location.

L. Morrowi

Morrow Honeysuckle

Wide spreading branches, growing about 6 feet tall. Pretty white flowers in May followed by large quantities of blood-red fruits in August.

L. Ruprechtiana Manchurian Honeysuckle

A tall growing shrub of graceful habit, with dark green foliage that is grayish beneath. Yellowish white flowers in June and red berries in autumn.

L. syringantha Wolfi *Lilac Honeysuckle*

Dwarf, low growing variety with spreading, graceful branches that lie close to the ground. Numerous fragrant, pale rosy lilac flowers that last a long time. Fine for bank plantings or in the foreground of shrub borders.

L. tatarica

Tartarian Honeysuckle

One of the most popular Honeysuckles, with its beautiful pink flowers in May, followed by an abundance of red berries in July and August. Tall, upright in form.

L. tatarica alba

White Tartarian Honeysuckle

A white-flowered form of the preceding variety.

Lonicera tatarica grandiflora rosea

Bride Honeysuckle

Similar to the two preceding varieties, but having slightly larger, delicate pink flowers.

L. tatarica rubra

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle

Same characteristics as all the Tartarian varieties, with deep rose-pink, almost red flowers.

MYRICA carolinensis

Bayberry

Very attractive shrub of medium height, with dark green, aromatic foliage. In winter its compact clusters of waxy, grayish white berries are very conspicuous. Particularly valuable for planting in dry, sandy, sterile soil.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius

Mock Orange

The old-fashioned Mock Orange that everybody knows and admires. Grows to 10 feet, and in June is a solid mass of white blooms which are delightfully fragrant. This variety will stand partial shade.

P. coronarius foliis aureis

Golden Mock Orange

A dwarf form with bright yellow foliage which holds its color throughout the summer.

P. grandiflorus

Big Scentless Mock Orange

Tall, vigorous shrub similar to Coronarius, with larger flowers but not so fragrant.

P. Lemoinei

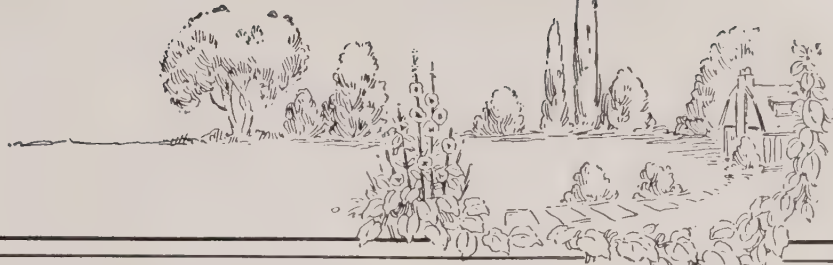
Lemoine Mock Orange

Very popular, graceful, medium growing shrub, bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers in June. Should be included in every shrub planting.

A complete assortment of Fruit
Trees will be found in our Price-List.



Lonicera tatarica



Philadelphus Lemoinei, Glacier

This hybrid is a strong, erect grower of medium height. The clusters of double white flowers, set in panicles, have the appearance of one enormous flower. A very choice variety.

P. virginalis

Medium height and irregular growth, but rated by many as the finest of all Mock-Oranges. The first burst of bloom comes in June when the large, semi-double, pure white flowers fairly weigh the branches down. The tips of the new shoots bear flowers continuously throughout the summer. A truly remarkable variety and no doubt one of the best.

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius Ninebark

Vigorous, wide-spreading, tall shrub that should be given plenty of room in the shrub border. Its attractive foliage makes it adapted for screen purposes. Grows anywhere, enduring even partial shade.

P. opulifolius aureus Golden Ninebark

Similar to the preceding variety, but at first when the leaves appear they are bright yellow, later changing to golden yellow.

PRUNUS glandulosa

Double Pink Almond

One of the most charming early-flowering shrubs, producing very double, rose colored flowers in great profusion in the early spring. Maximum height, about 6 feet.

P. glandulosa sinensis

Double White Almond

Same as the preceding variety except that it has beautiful double white flowers.



Rosa Hugonis

Prunus tomentosa Nanking Cherry

Compact, tree-like bush with upright branches. In the early spring it is covered with tiny pink buds which turn white after they open. The miniature red cherries appearing in late summer are soon removed by the birds. A very neat shrub that should be more popular.

P. triloba Flowering Plum

Small, shrubby tree covered with small, double, bright pink flowers before the leaves appear. This is an old-fashioned favorite that will brighten up any shrub planting.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides Jetbead

Of medium height, with single white flowers followed by shiny black fruit. A graceful shrub with handsome bright green foliage that grows well in semi-shade. Maximum height, 6 feet.

RHUS canadensis Fragrant Sumac

A spreading shrub about 3 feet tall. Conspicuous yellow flowers appear in early spring. The thick, fragrant foliage turns dark crimson in autumn. A good cover-plant for dry, rocky slopes.

R. copallina Shining Sumac

A taller-growing variety with beautiful shining dark green foliage which turns brilliant colors in the fall. Does well in dry locations.

R. cotinus Smoke Tree

Tall, bushy shrub bearing rather showy flowers followed by a peculiar seed-formation that resembles a greenish purple film of smoke. The handsome foliage turns brilliant shades in autumn.

We cordially invite you to visit our
 Display Gardens—a living catalog of
 "Better Plants for New England."



Rosa rugosa



Philadelphus

ROSA Hugonis Hugonis Rose

Extremely graceful, arching shrub 5 to 6 feet tall. Dainty, refined foliage that is practically hidden in May by a profusion of soft yellow, single, saucer-like flowers of delicate fragrance. Makes a hardy, handsome addition to any shrub border.

R. rugosa Rugosa Rose

A sturdy, upright, medium-sized shrub with bristly branches and clean, glossy green, wrinkled foliage. The large, single, fragrant, red flowers of a soft, silky crepe-paper texture appear in May and continue until September. Its brilliant fall colors and bright red fruits make this variety attractive at all seasons. Absolutely hardy.

R. rugosa alba White Rugosa Rose

Same as the preceding variety except that it has large, white flowers. Both varieties grow exceptionally well when planted at the seashore.

RUBUS odoratus Flowering Raspberry

A vigorous-growing shrub up to 6 feet, that does well in the shade. Large, neat foliage and clusters of showy rose-purple flowers. Fine for planting in shady woods.

SAMBUCUS nigra aurea Golden Elder

Tall, coarse-growing shrub with attractive golden yellow foliage and cherry-red fruits. Plant in masses in rich soil; it makes striking foliage color contrasts in the large shrub border.

**SUGGESTIONS
 FOR THE HOME OWNER**

Grass Seed
 Fertilizer
 Peat Moss
 Agricultural Lime
 Leafmould

Consult Our Price List—Copies will
 be Mailed On Request



SPIRAEA arguta

Garland Spirea

The most free-flowering and showy of the early-blooming Spireas. Graceful shrub of medium height, with feathery foliage. Early in May a profusion of dainty white flowers makes this a most charming sight.

S. Bumalda

Bumalda Spirea

A low shrub rarely over 2 feet tall. The same general character and habit as Anthony Waterer except that the flowers are lighter pink.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer

Anthony Waterer Spirea

This popular Spirea is of dwarf growth. In July bright crimson flowers in flat heads appear on upright stems. Because of its low growth it works in well at the house foundation or foreground of the shrub border. Prefers a moist soil and sunny location. If the faded flower heads are clipped, the plant will bloom freely.

S. Bumalda Froebeli

Froebel Spirea

Similar to the above, but grows taller and is less compact. The bright crimson flowers last the entire season.

S. prunifolia

Bridal Wreath

This beautiful, well-known Spirea has been neglected for the more popular Van Houttei. Its graceful form and double white flowers make it deserving of more use. Usually not over 8 feet tall, with neat, dark green foliage that turns orange in the autumn.

Spiraea Thunbergi

Thunberg's Spirea

Early, free-flowering, graceful shrub with feathery foliage on upright branches. Similar to Arguta, but not so tall. Its low growth, neat foliage, and white flowers make it good for house foundation plantings.

S. trichocarpa

Korean Spirea

A recently introduced, tall, broad shrub similar to Van Houttei. Its white flowers are larger and appear a few weeks later. Very hardy and well adapted to the shrub border because of habit of growth and bloom.

S. Vanhouttei

Van Houtte Spirea

This beautiful shrub deserves its popularity, for it is one of the finest Spireas for massing or specimens. Its tall, slender branches arch gracefully under a load of white flowers, the last of May.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa

Cut-Leaf Stephanandra

The neat, clean foliage is finely and delicately cut. Graceful, fountain-like habit of medium height. The small white flowers and interesting foliage make it a most refined shrub for the house foundation or facing of the shrub border.

SYMPHORICARPOS Chenaulti

A new improved Coral-berry with smaller, tidy foliage. The fruits are not conspicuous; however, it makes a nice low hedge and, like all the Symphoricarpos, does well in semi-shade.

S. racemosus

Common Snowberry

A bushy shrub with ornamental leaves and graceful, drooping branches, which in the autumn are covered with white, waxy berries about the size of marbles. Grows well in partial shade.

S. vulgaris

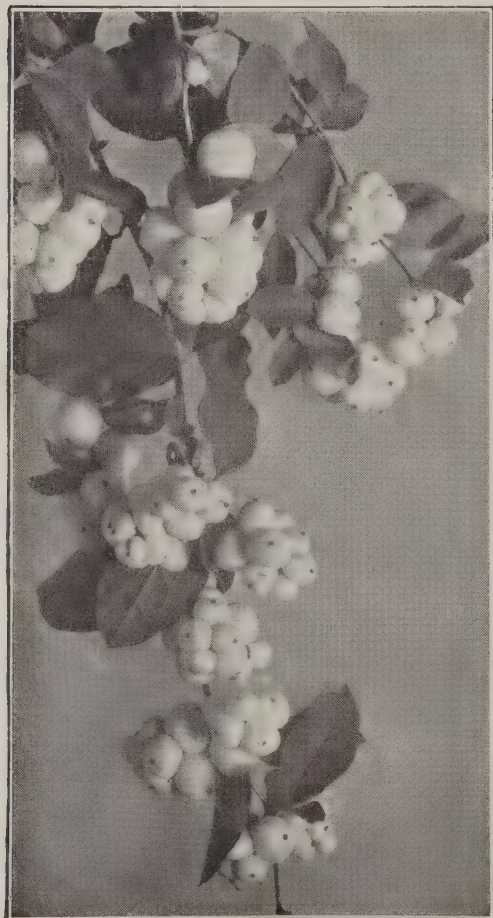
Coralberry

A valuable variety for planting on banks, as it has a heavy root system. The flowers are greenish white and are followed by clusters of dark, purplish red berries. Grows well in the shade.

TAMARIX amurensis

Amur Tamarix

Graceful, tall-growing shrub with interesting feathery foliage. In June it bears showy racemes of pink flowers. Prefers dry soil conditions and does very well at the seashore.



Symphoricarpos racemosus

To Our Customers

SERVICE DEPARTMENT: We maintain a staff of competent men, trained and experienced to assist home owners in selecting the proper plants for their proper locations. We shall be glad to submit plans and estimates, there being no obligation connected with this service, and no charge if plant material is purchased from us. Adams Landscape Service includes personal consultation on your grounds with these trained men whose only desire is to create beauty and a satisfied customer. You can place confidence in their suggestions as thousands of others have done before. Telephone for an appointment.

3 LILACS One Each
of the 3 Varieties

1. President Poincare
2. Mont Blanc
3. Congo

\$3.00

Hybrid French LILACS

NEW IMPROVED VARIETIES
\$1.35 Each

Comte de Montebella
Congo
Katharine Havemeyer
Leon Gambetta
Lucie Baltet
Marleyensis
Miss Ellen Willmott
President Fallieres
President Poincare
Reaumur

Your Selection from Above
Varieties

Any Three for \$3.50
Any Six for \$6.50
Any Twelve for \$12.00





Persian LILAC

Free-blooming, graceful shrub about 8 feet tall, with refined foliage, smaller than the other Lilacs. Fragrant, pale purple flowers are borne in great profusion. Very satisfactory for the shrub border or hedge.

SYRINGA - Lilacs

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

These hardly need describing, for everyone is familiar with the attractive bright green foliage and large panicles of fragrant blooms. For flower size and range of color they are very much superior to the common Lilac because they are just as hardy and vigorous and bloom at a much younger age, sometimes when only 2 feet tall. Plant in masses or as specimens in rich, moist soil in a sunny location, and add a little lime to the soil each year, as they prefer a sweet soil. The following list contains what we think are the best of the old and newer varieties.

NEW AND IMPROVED

- Bleuatre.** Powder-blue.
- ***Charles Joly.** Purple-red.
- Comte de Montebella.** Blue.
- Congo.** Wine-red.
- ***Katherine Havemeyer.** Blue.
- ***Leon Gambetta.** Deep pink.
- Lucie Baltet.** Old rose.
- ***Marliensis.** Reddish purple.
- ***Miss Ellen Willmott.** Large white.
- ***Pres. Fallieres.** Pink.
- ***Pres. Poincare.** Purple-red.
- Reaumur.** Rose-red.

STANDARD VARIETIES

- ***Alphonse Lavallee.** Blue.
- ***Belle de Nancy.** Pink.
- Charles X.** Reddish purple.
- ***Charles Sargent.** Blue.
- ***Emile Gentil.** Cobalt-blue.
- Justi.** Early blue.
- Marie Legraye.** White.
- ***Michel Buchner.** Purple.
- ***Mme. Casimir Perier.** White.
- ***Mme. Lemoine.** White.
- Mont Blanc.** White.
- ***Pres. Grevy.** Blue.
- ***Pres. Viger.** Large purple.
- Rubra de Marly.** Purple.
- Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth.** Dark red.
- ***Ville de Troyes.** Dark purple.

Note. * means double flowers.

SYRINGA chinensis (rothomagensis)

Chinese Lilac

Free-flowering, tall shrub with purplish lilac flowers in June.

S. japonica

Japanese Tree Lilac

See page 17.

S. Josikaea

Hungarian Lilac

A sturdy, large shrub of vigorous, upright growth. Dark green shiny leaves and bluish purple flowers. In comparison with other Lilacs, it blooms late, about the time that the common Lilac has finished.

S. persica

Persian Lilac

Free-blooming, graceful shrub about 8 feet tall, with refined foliage, smaller than the other Lilacs. Fragrant, pale purple flowers are borne in great profusion. Very satisfactory for the shrub border or hedges.

S. persica alba

White Persian Lilac

Same general character as the above variety, only has white flowers.

S. villosa.

Late Lilac

Late-blooming, tall shrub, with large leaves. The flowers are light pale pinkish in bud, opening to rosy white.

S. vulgaris

Common Purple Lilac

No other shrub is more typically colonial than this popular, fragrant Lilac which is found on nearly every New England homestead. Absolutely hardy, and endures neglect and ill treatment.

S. vulgaris alba.

Common White Lilac

Same general desirable characteristics as the preceding variety but having pure white, single, fragrant flowers.

VACCINIUM corymbosum Highbush Blueberry

In addition to its delicious edible berries, it possesses remarkable landscape value. A bushy shrub, with glossy green foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. Rather exacting in its soil requirements, preferring a moist, acid soil and partial shade. One of the best shrubs for fall color. See picture, page 22.

V. corymbosum, Cabot.

Cabot Blueberry

This variety and the four following have been developed in our Government Experimental Stations principally for their large, delicious, edible berries. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall and is very ornamental. Berries very sweet, clear blue, and are borne early.

V. corymbosum, Concord

Concord Blueberry

Tall growing, with very large berries of good quality.

V. corymbosum, Pioneer

Pioneer Blueberry

Grows to 5 feet; loose branches like a lilac. Delicious, large blue berries in elongated clusters. Comes into bearing right after Cabot.

V. corymbosum, Rancocas

Rancocas Blueberry

Excellent producer of large berries on a tall growing bush. Winter twigs are dark red.

V. corymbosum, Rubel

Rubel Blueberry

The latest variety to fruit. Bears large quantities of fine, slightly acid berries—the best commercial variety so far developed.

VIBURNUM americanum American Cranberry

Tall, native shrub with an open, spreading habit. Inconspicuous flowers followed by very ornamental red berries. The berries do not attract the birds, so they remain on the bush all winter. The fall foliage is especially brilliant.



Weigela rosea

Viburnum Carlesi *May-Flowering Viburnum*

A real garden aristocrat. Compact shrub of medium height, with pretty pink and white flowers in a flat cluster 3 inches across. The individual blooms, which appear in April, resemble the arbutus in form, color, and exquisite fragrance. No doubt the choicest of the Viburnums.

V. cassinoides *Withe-Rod*

Tall, upright shrub with attractive, thick dull green foliage and white flowers in June. At its best in the autumn when the foliage turns rich shades of purple and red. The fruits first appear green, then turn pink, and finally blue-black.

V. dentatum *Arrow-Wood*

Likes a moist soil and endures partial shade. A hardy native of New England with white flowers in May and June, followed in October by shiny blue-black berries. This variety is often the answer to difficult planting situations.

V. lantana *Wayfaring-Tree*

Not really a tree, but a vigorous, tall-growing shrub, with soft, heavy leaves. The large clusters of white flowers in May are followed by red berries, which turn black as they ripen. Prefers a dry, limestone soil.

V. lentago *Nanny-Berry*

Vigorous, tall-growing shrub with fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. The bluish black fruits remain until spring.

V. opulus *European Cranberry-Bush*

In the early fall its brilliant scarlet fruits, hanging in large clusters, are most attractive. A shrub growing 8 to 10 feet tall.

V. opulus nanum *Dwarf Viburnum*

A very dwarf, compact, round-headed shrub, not over 2 feet tall. Very useful as a low hedge or formal border.

Viburnum opulus sterile *Common Snowball*

This old-fashioned shrub with its snowball-shaped clusters of white flowers is attractive in May. Having sterile flowers, it, of course, has no fruits. Chiefly valued for its blooms.

V. tomentosum *Single Japanese Snowball*

When in flower this is no doubt one of the most beautiful Viburnums. Large, flat white blooms on horizontal branches in June. Very showy and picturesque. Very fine, dark green foliage; grows about 8 feet tall.

V. tomentosum plicatum *Double Japanese Snowball*

Same general characteristics as the preceding variety, except that the flowers are double, forming a pure white round ball 3 to 4 inches across. Handsome variety that needs a little protection until established.

WEIGELA candida *Snow Weigela*

Popular, showy-flowering shrub growing 6 to 8 feet tall. In late May the branches are bent beneath an abundance of trumpet-shaped white flowers. Should not be planted in exposed positions.

W., Eva Rathke

A remarkably free bloomer. Rich dark red-dish carmine flowers produced in early June, continuing more or less the entire summer. Vigorous, upright shrub to 6 feet.

W. rosea *Pink Weigela*

This is an old favorite. Medium to tall-growing shrub, covered in June with a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Very showy for the shrub border.

W. rosea variegata *Variegated Weigela*

A rather dwarf sort, with interesting green and white bordered leaves. The flowers vary from white to pink. Fine for those who like contrasting foliage.

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia *Yellow-Root*

A low-growing shrub which makes a splendid ground cover. Will grow anywhere, but prefers a moist, shady location. The plum-colored flowers in April are not conspicuous, but in the fall the foliage turns brilliant yellow and is both showy and handsome.

SHRUBS FOR PARTIALLY SHADED LOCATIONS

| Botanical Name | Common Name |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Azalea (in variety) | Azalea |
| Benzoin aestivale | Spice-Bush |
| Calycanthus floridus | Sweet Shrub |
| Clethra alnifolia | Summer Sweet |
| Cornus (in variety) | Dogwood |
| Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora | Hills of Snow |
| Ligustrum (in variety) | Privet |
| Lonicera tatarica | Tartarian Honeysuckle |
| Philadelphus coronarius | Mock-Orange |
| Rhodotypos kerrioides | Jethead |
| Symphoricarpos (in variety) | Snowberry; Coralberry |
| Viburnums (in variety) | Snowballs |

LOW-GROWING SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HOUSE FOUNDATIONS

| Botanical Name | Common Name |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Berberis Thunbergi | Japanese Barberry |
| Daphne mezereum | February Daphne |
| Deutzia gracilis | Slender Deutzia |
| D. Lemoinei | Lemoine Deutzia |
| Euonymus alatus compacta | Dwarf Winged Euonymus |
| Hypericum densiflorum | St. Johns-Wort |
| Kerria japonica | Single Kerria |
| Ligustrum obtusifolium Regelianum | Regel Privet |
| Lonicera syringantha Wolfi | Lilac Honeysuckle |
| Myrica carolinensis | Bayberry |
| Philadelphus coronarius foliis aureis | Golden Mock-Orange |
| Rosa rugosa | Rugosa Rose |
| Spiraea arguta | Garland Spirea |
| S. Bumalda | Bumalda Spirea |
| S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer | Anthony Waterer Spirea |
| S. Thunbergi | Thunberg's Spirea |
| Stephanandra flexuosa | Cut-Leaf Stephanandra |
| Symphoricarpos Chenaulti | Chenault Coralberry |
| S. racemosus | Common Snowberry |
| S. vulgaris | Coralberry |
| Viburnum opulus nanum | Dwarf Viburnum |

SHRUBS FOR CONTINUOUS BLOOM FROM EARLY SPRING TO FALL

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Date of Blooming |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Daphne mezereum | February Daphne | April 1 |
| Forsythias | Golden-Bell | April 25 |
| Spiraea Thunbergi | Thunberg's Spirea | May 1 |
| Cydonia japonica | Flowering Quince | May 13 |
| Viburnum Carlesi | May-Flowering Viburnum | May 15 |
| Kerria japonica | Single Kerria | May 16 |
| Lonicera tatarica | Tartarian Honeysuckle | May 17 |
| Hybrid Lilacs | Lilacs | May 18 |
| Spiraea Van Houttei | Van Houtte Spirea | May 20 |
| Deutzia gracilis | Slender Deutzia | May 25 |
| Weigela rosea | Pink Weigela | May 28 |
| Philadelphus | Mock-Orange | May 30 |
| Spiraea Bumalda, | | |
| Anthony Waterer | Anthony Waterer Spirea | June 10 |
| Hydrangea arbores. grand. | Hills-of-Snow | July |
| Hibiscus syriacus | Althea | August |
| Hydrangea paniculata grand. | Peegee Hydrangea | Sept., Oct. |

SHRUBS WITH FRUITS TO ATTRACT THE BIRDS

| Botanical Name | Common Name |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Aronia | Chokeberry |
| Benzoin | Spice-Bush |
| Cotoneaster | Cotoneaster |
| Cornus | Dogwood |
| Euonymus | Euonymus |
| Ilex verticillata | Winterberry |
| Ligustrum Ibota | Ibota Privet |
| Lonicera Morrowi | Morrow Honeysuckle |
| Rhodotypos | Jethead |
| Sambucus | Elder |
| Symphoricarpos racemosus | Common Snowberry |
| Viburnum opulus | Cranberry-Bush |

Hedges

Hedges are an essential part of the landscape. For marking boundaries or dividing garden areas they have a definite use. They also may provide the necessary privacy for the outdoor living room or screen for objectionable objects. When used to surround

THUYA

Arborvitae

A desirable, economical hedge may be had by using any variety of Arborvitae. Dependably hardy and producing a dense growth which is easily sheared. Prefers a sunny location and is ideal for screening unsightly views.

TAXUS

Cuspidata columnaris
Columnar Yew

An excellent hedge variety possessing all the favorable taxus characteristics, and charm. Where planting space is narrow and restricted its fastigate, upright, formal growth fits in perfectly. Easily sheared and grows readily in either sun or semi-shade.

THE BEST HEDGE PLANTS

EVERGREENS

| | Size | Planting Distance | Relative Height | Approx. Width | Normal Growth |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Spreading Yew | 15 in.-18 in. | 2 ft. | 3 ft. | 3 ft. | Med. |
| Upright Yew | 18 in.-24 in. | 18 in. | 8 ft. | 4 ft. | Med. |
| Dwarf Yew | 12 in.-15 in. | 1 ft. | 2 ft. | 2 ft. | Slow |
| Columnar Yew | 30 in.-36 in. | 18 in. | 5 ft. | 2 ft. | Med. |
| Hicks' Yew | 15 in.-18 in. | 18 in. | 6 ft. | 2 ft. | Med. |
| Dark American Arborvitae | 3 ft.-4 ft. | 2 ft. | 6 ft. | 2 ft. | Med. |
| Globe Arborvitae | 15 in.-18 in. | 18 in. | 3 ft. | 2 ft. | Med. |
| Pyramidal Arborvitae | 3 ft.-4 ft. | 18 in. | 6 ft. | 1 ft. | Med. |
| Siberian Arborvitae | 15 in.-18 in. | 2 ft. | 4 ft. | 2 ft. | Med. |
| Hemlock | 2 ft.-3 ft. | 18 in. | 8 ft. | 5 ft. | Fast |

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Berberis, Thunbergi | 18 in.-24 in. | 1 ft. | 3 ft. | 3 ft. | Med. |
| Berberis, Thunbergi atropurpurea | 18 in.-24 in. | 1 ft. | 3 ft. | 3 ft. | Med. |
| Berberis, Thunbergi, erecta | 15 in.-18 in. | 10 in. | 3 ft. | 1 ft. | Med. |
| Berberis, Thunbergi minor | 12 in.-15 in. | 10 in. | 2 ft. | 2 ft. | Slow |
| Euonymus alatus | 2 ft.-3 ft. | 2 ft. | 8 ft. | 4 ft. | Fast |
| Euonymus alatus compacta | 15 in.-18 in. | 18 in. | 5 ft. | 4 ft. | Med. |
| Ligustrum ibolium (also other privets) | 2 ft.-3 ft. | 1 ft. | 5 ft. | 3 ft. | Fast |
| Ligustrum ibota | 3 ft.-4 ft. | 18 in. | 6 ft. | 4 ft. | Fast |
| Spirea Bumalda, Anthony Waterer | 15 in.-18 in. | 10 in. | 3 ft. | 2 ft. | Med. |
| Spirea Van Houttei | 3 ft.-4 ft. | 18 in. | 4 ft. | 4 ft. | Med. |
| Syringa vulgaris | 3 ft.-4 ft. | 18 in. | 8 ft. | 4 ft. | Fast |

the perennial garden they provide a living wall or background for the flowers and bring out the color contrast more vividly. Evergreen hedges should be trimmed every year during early June.

TSUGA

Canadensis Canadian Hemlock

Possesses a refined, lacy dark green foliage that undoubtedly produces our most dense and graceful evergreen hedge. A tall, bushy type that requires plenty of room and a location protected from the wind. May be sheared to any desired shape and grows well in semi-shade.

BERBERIS

Erecta

Truehedge Columberry

Truehedge Columberry grows upright, making an immediate, beautiful hedge with much less time and trouble than the spreading common barberry. Requires less trimming and is easier to keep clean. Small dark green foliage and scarlet berries throughout the fall and winter. Endures adverse soil and city conditions.

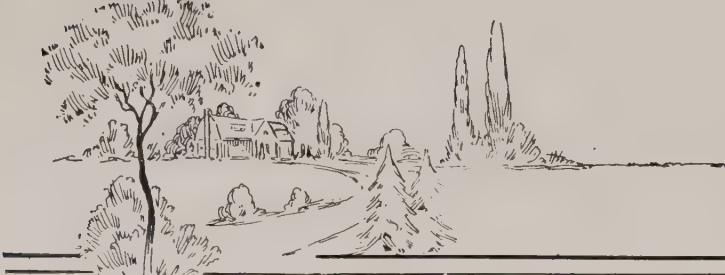
TAXUS

Cuspidata capitata

Upright Yew

Many pleasing characteristics make this evergreen ideal for hedge purposes. Its natural upright growth and rich dark green foliage the year round, its ability to adapt itself to many different soil, sun and shade conditions, and the ease with which it conforms to any type of shearing makes it one of the most popular and satisfactory hardy evergreen hedges.





VINES

ACTINIDIA arguta *Bower Actinidia*

A hardy Japanese climber of vigorous, dense growth and thick, shiny leaves. The white flowers in June are small and somewhat fragrant, followed by greenish yellow fruits. They like a rich, moist soil and grow equally well in sunny or half-shaded locations.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia *Virginia Creeper*

Native, hardy climber of very rapid growth. Rich green, deeply cut foliage, turning rich crimson in the fall. Excellent for climbing over trees, walls, slopes and banks.

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni

Engelmann Ivy

Does not differ much from the preceding variety except that it has generally smaller foliage and is a little more refined.



Ampelopsis tricuspidata—Boston Ivy

A. tricuspidata (Veitchi). *Boston Ivy*

Perhaps the most popular Ivy because its adhesive tips cling tenaciously to most any vertical wall. The beautiful, overlapping foliage turns striking autumn colors. A rapid-growing vine, excellent for brick, stone or stucco walls, clinging without artificial fastening.

A. tricuspidata Lowi *Low's Ivy*

A reduced edition of the common Boston Ivy. A small slender vine and more delicate in every respect. Useful for low stone walls. Exquisite autumn coloring.

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon *Dutchmans-Pipe*

A very rapid-growing vine with very large, light green leaves which retain their color from early spring to late fall. Peculiar brownish flowers which resemble a miniature pipe.

BIGNONIA radicans *Trumpet Vine*

An old friend of vigorous growth forming a spreading bush with arching branches. Placed against a building, tree, or trellis it will climb rapidly. Tropical-looking foliage. Trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in midsummer.

BOSTON IVY. See *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus

Oriental Bittersweet

An oriental shrub which will climb if given support. In the fall it produces an abundance of brilliant orange and scarlet fruits. Very showy after the foliage has fallen. Sprays cut and brought into the house last for a long time.

C. scandens *Common Bittersweet*

This native variety is similar to, and just as desirable as the Oriental type. The colorful clusters of orange and scarlet fruits are very popular for home decoration.

CLEMATIS paniculata

Sweet Autumn Clematis

Very popular, fast-growing vine which with support will climb 20 to 25 feet. Neat glossy foliage and in September is completely covered with fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Later its feathery seed-pods create the illusion of a second blooming period.

C., Large-Flowering Hybrids

Vines, 6 to 12 feet, requiring a trellis or wire support. Very desirable because of their large, showy flowers, 5 to 6 inches across in midsummer. They thrive best in a rich, limestone soil and should not be planted in exposed locations.

Henryi. Large, creamy white flowers.
Jackmani. Very popular purple variety.
Mme. Edouard Andre. Rich bright red.
Ramona. Lavender-blue.

EUONYMUS. See *Evergreen Shrubs*.

HEDERA helix

English Ivy

A clinging evergreen vine with beautiful dark, glossy green foliage. Holds fast to brick and stone walls but is sensitive to our New England winters. It is used more as a ground cover in protected, semi-shaded locations.

Hedera helix baltica

Baltic Ivy

Hardier than the preceding variety, with smaller foliage. A really improved sort for New England.

HYDRANGEA petiolaris

Climbing Hydrangea

A choice hardy climber that deserves more extensive cultivation. Will climb brick, stone, and cement walls, without support. Foliage bright green, with an abundance of large, flat, fragrant, white blooms in June.

LONICERA Heckrottii

Golden Flame Honeysuckle

A new everblooming Honeysuckle. A twisting, twining plant growing 15 to 20 feet high. Flowers produced in clusters. Curved petals, red outside and yellow within.

L. japonica Halliana

Japanese Honeysuckle

An excellent climber with smooth, glossy dark green foliage. Large, fragrant, white flowers turning yellow; a most constant bloomer. Very desirable for roadside and bank plantings.

L. sempervirens

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle

High climbing vine with neat dark green foliage. Orange-scarlet, tubular-shaped flowers in terminal clusters from May to September. Endures semi-shade.

L. sempervirens magnifica

A magnificent new Honeysuckle with large, coral-colored blooms and beautiful blue-gray-green foliage. The brilliant and cheerful flowers are freely produced; a worth-while novelty.

L. Tellmanniana

Giant Golden Honeysuckle

A new, strong-growing, hardy climber with large, pale green leaves and long, giant, tubular flowers of an intensely rich golden yellow, tipped with bronzy red. Blooms in June.

LYCIUM chinense

Matrimony-Vine

Vigorous, woody vine of great value for trellises or embankments. Small, purple flowers in July, followed by an abundance of orange-red fruits.

POLYGONUM Auberti Silver Lace Vine

Established plants will climb 25 feet during one season if given support. Produces foamy sprays of creamy white flowers during the summer and fall months. An excellent vine for covering waste spaces, ugly buildings, and fences.

WISTERIA sinensis

Purple Chinese Wisteria

This well-known, desirable vine gives a distinct Oriental appearance to any trellis or garden house. After becoming established, it will produce a great profusion of showy, purple, pendulous blooms of rich fragrance.

W. sinensis alba

White Chinese Wisteria

A white-flowering form of the preceding variety.

for NEW ENGLAND
Springfield, Mass.



ROSES and their Culture

Hybrid Teas. The first burst of bloom in this group comes in June, and continues throughout the summer and fall until nipped by the frost. They should be planted 18 inches apart and trimmed back to 6 inches from the ground every spring.

Hybrid Perpetuals. This name is rather misleading for this class of Roses, because they produce their most abundant bloom in June. During the summer few flowers appear, but in September they again break out in colorful display. As they are more vigorous growers, they should be planted 2 feet apart, and not trimmed so severely in the spring. The HPs are the hardiest type.

Polyantha or Baby Ramblers. Dwarf, bushy shrubs, blooming continuously through the season. Excellent for bedding, shrub border, or landscape planting.

Climbing Roses. Because of their excellence they should be widely used on trellises, trained to pillars, for draping fences, walls, sloping banks, and similar locations. The only attention required is to cut out the old wood and diseased canes after the blooming season is over. Plant about 6 feet apart.

WHY PLANT ROSES?

Everyone knows and loves Roses. It is hardly necessary to emphasize their desirability. Let us, therefore, tell you how to have better Roses.

HOW TO PLANT ROSES

Preparing Beds. A bed 4 feet wide by 5 feet long will accommodate six Rose plants, and a bed 9 feet long by 4 feet wide will hold a dozen. It is better to prepare the bed as a unit by spading deeply (18 inches) and working in a generous amount of well-rotted cow-manure. If this is not available, use Wizard Brand Cow-Manure at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet, raking it in thoroughly after spading is completed.

When to Plant. Dormant Roses should be planted as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. Ordinarily, dormant Roses can be safely planted from April 1 to May 1; after that date place your order for our potted Roses. Our experience shows they are most satisfactory in our cold New England climate. Our potted Roses are ready for distribution about May 15. When you receive

these plants, they are in full leaf and usually have buds formed. You need only remove the paper pot and set them in your bed. We guarantee that they will bloom if given a sufficient supply of water.

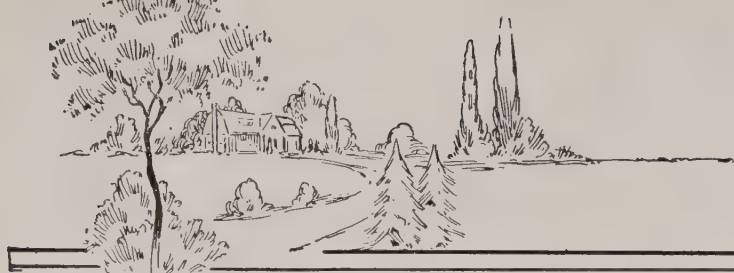
Dormant Plants. Just before planting, place the roots in a pail of water and allow them to remain for at least 15 minutes. Dig each hole 15 inches square and 15 inches deep. Set the plant so that the junction of the root and top will be just under the surface of the ground when it is leveled off. Work fine soil among the rootlets, tamping it firmly with the fingers, and when all the roots are covered, tramp it solid with your feet. Cut away all but three or four of the best stems and shorten them to about 6 inches.

Potted Roses. When planting potted Roses, care must be exercised not to break the ball of earth which comes on each plant. Each potted Rose is supplied with a paper pot so as to keep the earth ball from breaking. This paper pot must be removed before planting, but not until the last moment before setting. The hole should be sufficiently large to receive this earth ball. Be careful to have the junction of the root and top just under the surface.

Where to Plant. Select a sunny, open location. Avoid low, poorly drained, or light soil. The best is a rich clay loam, but Roses do well in almost any ground if it is fertilized, drained, and cultivated.

Which to Plant. Only the old and new proved and tested varieties are included in our lists. Each variety has been personally selected after observation of its vigor, hardiness, freedom of bloom, fastness of color, and fragrance. Every plant is two years old, of specimen No. 1 grade, and guaranteed to bloom. From experience we recommend potted Roses. They are the most economical in the long run.

Subsequent Care. Water thoroughly immediately after planting, and all summer if the weather is dry. Cultivate the top 2 inches of the bed every week. The labor of watering and cultivating can be alleviated by covering the Rose-bed about June 1 with a 2-inch mulch of peat moss. Spray the foliage every 10 days with Clotracide. Do this whether any disease is apparent or not. It will prevent both mildew and black-spot, as well as plant lice. Every month, add Wizard Brand Cow-Manure at the rate of 3 pounds per 100 square feet, and rake in.



Hybrid Tea Roses

**All 2 Years Old, Field Grown, First Grade
Guaranteed to Bloom.**

Ami Quinard. Extremely dark, crimson-maroon petals with a velvety sheen. A vigorous grower.

Autumn. Gorgeous flowers which blend together the autumnal shades of russet-brown, bronzy red, and rich yellow. Free bloomer.

Betty Uprichard. Semi-double, salmon-pink flowers stained coppery pink outside.

Briarcliff. Silvery rose-pink; an even shade over the entire bloom.

Caledonia. One of the best whites. A good grower with clean foliage, long buds, and large, full, lasting flowers.

Columbia. Glistening rose-pink, on long stems.

Christopher Stone. Clear, brilliant scarlet-crimson. Long pointed bud opening into a large fragrant flower.

Dame Edith Helen. Most striking pink Rose of recent years. Enormous, double blooms, continually produced. Strong growth.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Buds rich orange marked salmon-pink on interior, turning to golden-shaded blooms.

Editor McFarland. Bright clear pink blooms on long stems. Vigorous plants with clean healthy foliage. By some Rose-growers pronounced the finest pink.

E. G. Hill. Dazzling scarlet shading to deeper red; very double.

Etoile de France. Deep crimson with cerise-red center.

Etoile de Hollande. The world's leading red Rose with brilliant blooms of magnificent size.

Golden Rapture. A rich yellow Rose without any other shading.

WE RECOMMEND dormant Roses for early spring planting and up to about April 20. After that date place your order for our potted Roses. Delivery will be made when thoroughly established about May 20. They will be in full foliage and guaranteed to bloom.

Grenoble. Scarlet-red without any shadings.

Gruss an Teplitz. Fragrant dark velvety scarlet flowers in great profusion.

Heinrich Wendland. Nasturtium-red, with reverse of petals orange. Very double, fragrant flowers on long stems.

Joanna Hill. Light yellow, with bronze shadings in center. Excellent for cut flowers.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Cream, slightly shaded lemon; very fragrant.

Killarney Pink. Flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink. A lovely variety.

Margaret McGredy. Orange-scarlet. Very large, long pointed buds and beautiful double flowers. Good foliage and constant bloomer.

McGredy's Scarlet. Brilliant red. A beautifully formed, double, high-centered Rose, borne on long stems.

McGredy's Yellow. Canary-yellow. Excellent form and still beautiful in full flower.

Mev. G. A. van Rossem. Buds yellow, veins orange-brown, opening into a lighter yellow, full, double, fragrant flower.

Miss Rowena Thom. Rose color shaded old gold. Enormous, double blooms.

Mme. Butterfly. A blending of bright pink, gold and apricot. Similar to Ophelia but larger flower.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Beautiful silvery Rose. Excellent in every way.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral or brick-red. Greatly admired.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow, shading to lemon-cream at the edges of the petals.

Mrs. Charles Bell. Shell-pink.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. One of the best yellows. A very free, continuous bloomer.

Mrs. Henry Morse. Very large, double, lasting blooms of rosy pink shaded salmon, on long, strong stems.

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont. Reddish gold buds turn to lasting, fragrant blooms of deep golden yellow.

Padre. Long coppery scarlet petals flushed with yellow. A novel coloring.

Pink Dawn. Deep rose-pink buds opening to pink blossoms tinged with orange. Fragrant.

President Herbert Hoover. Maroon, orange and gold; a perfect Rose for the florist or the home garden. Blooms freely during the entire season.

President Plumecocq. Coppery yellow buds open to coppery buff blooms tinged with salmon.

Radiance. Soft carmine-pink. Double; sweet-scented; free.

Red Radiance. A crimson sport of Radiance.

Soeur Therese. Long-pointed, chrome-yellow bloom, with the fragrance of the old Sweetbrier.

Southport. Fragrant, well-shaped buds of brilliant scarlet.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The best of the few really yellow Roses, with a pointed bud and glossy foliage.

Talisman. Most vividly colored Rose—apricot, shading to yellow at base. Strong grower; free bloomer.

Victoria Adelheid. Golden yellow with nasturtium-red edges.

White Killarney. Pure white. Identical with Killarney as to shape of bud, petalage, and blooming qualities.

POTTED ROSES

The illustration below gives you a good idea of the quality and condition in which you will receive our Potted Roses. Just remove the paper pot by slitting down the side; plant so that the top of the earth is 4 to 6 inches below the surface, and water well. Our Potted Roses will not stop even to catch their breath before they will supply you with an abundance of bloom.



\$1.25 each; \$14.00 per doz.

Our Landscape Department staff will be glad to discuss your rose planting problems. Make an appointment at our office or at your home, as may be most convenient to you.

CLOTRACIDE

A complete Rose protection against plant insects and diseases. Conquers mildew and controls black-spot. Assures luxuriant foliage and bloom.

Small size kit will take care of 12 Roses for the season.

Small size kit, makes 5 gallons \$0.50
Medium size kit, makes 10 gallons85
Large size kit, makes 20 gallons 1.50





HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

- Frau Karl Druschki.** Pure paper-white; large and free flowering.
- General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant crimson; large and fragrant.
- George Arends.** The Pink Druschki. Soft pink. Free blooming. Distinct.
- J. B. Clark.** Deep scarlet; large and double. Very vigorous.
- Magna Charta.** Bright pink overspread with carmine.
- Mrs. John Laing.** Brilliant shell-pink. A constant-blooming hardy Rose.
- Paul Neyron.** A hardy variety bearing large pink blossoms.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Deep velvety maroon-crimson.
- Ulrich Brunner.** A bright cherry-red; very fragrant.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

- Albertine.** Large clusters of good sized single pink flowers. Grows about 2½ feet tall and is a glorious sight from June until frost. Fine for the shrub border.
- Else Poulsen.** Pink flowers in clusters on long stems. Very lasting and fragrant. Profuse bloomer.
- Edith Cavell.** Dark red.
- Gloria Mundi.** Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in large clusters.
- Golden Salmon.** Large clusters of reddish orange blooms.
- Gruss an Aachen.** Yellowish rose with shadings of salmon-pink and red.
- Ideal.** One of the finest dark red Polyanthas. Grows about 2 feet high; always in bloom.
- Triomphe Orleansais.** Cerise-red. A profuse bloomer.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

- Blanc Double de Coubert.** An extra-fine double white Hybrid Rugosa.
- F. J. Grootendorst.** A cross of Rosa rugosa and Baby Rambler. A strong, shrubby grower like the Rugosa, which it resembles in foliage as well. The bright red flowers are produced in large clusters like the Crimson Baby Rambler.
- Rosa Hugonis.** Golden Rose of China. Delicate single yellow flowers in long, arching sprays in May, along with the lilacs. It develops into a bush 6 feet high and 6 feet across. Named for Father Hugo, who discovered it in China. Plant it wherever a delicate, showy, flowering shrub is needed.
- Rosa Rouletti.** This dainty little pink Rose blooms continuously. Grows about 3 to 5 inches high; excellent for rock gardens.
- SKYROCKET.** A real everblooming pillar Rose producing a great profusion of enormous flower-clusters throughout the whole season. Makes a showy display of medium-sized, brilliant rich red blooms. Of straight, upright habit, which makes it most desirable either as a pillar Rose or planted at the back of the shrubbery border.
- TOM THUMB.** Plant Patent No. 169. The tiniest red Rose in existence. The miniature buds are perfectly formed and open to glowing crimson with a white center. This dainty plant grows about 6 inches high. Fine for the rock garden.

CLIMBING ROSES

- American Pillar.** Chaste pink, single flowers.
- Climbing American Beauty.** Rose-pink; fragrant. Good foliage.
- Crimson Rambler.** Large clusters of crimson flowers.
- Dr. W. Van Fleet.** Flesh-pink. Flowers are full, double, and fragrant. Choice.
- Dorothy Perkins.** Soft shell-pink.
- Emily Gray.** Long, tapering, golden yellow buds.
- Excelsa.** Intense crimson-maroon. Healthy foliage. Very fine.
- Gardenia.** Yellow buds fading to near white with yellow center.
- Jacotte.** Flower large, semi-double, coppery yellow, tinted coppery red.
- Mary Wallace.** Well formed, large, semi-double flowers, generally exceeding 4 in. in diameter, of a bright clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals. Very free flowering.
- Max Graf.** Hybrid Rugosa. Flowers are large, single, bright pink with prettily crimped petals. For planting on a steep bank or for trailing over a stone wall, it has no equal.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber.** Vivid scarlet, semi-double flowers of medium size, which do not burn or fade in the sun. Produced in large clusters in great profusion. Extremely hardy.

Primrose. Light primrose-yellow ram-bler maintaining its color until the petals drop. Its flowers, about 2½ inches in diameter, are borne in trusses of from two to five, on long stems.

Silver Moon. Clear, silvery white; fragrant. Foliage is mildew-proof.

Wichuraiana. A fine ground cover with clusters of starry white flowers.

Doubloons



SIX OUTSTANDING CLIMBING ROSES

- APRICOT GLOW.** Double coppery pink in abundant clusters. A brilliant new shade that appeals to all. Hardy climbing and creeping or trailing Rose.
- BLAZE (Everblooming Paul's Scarlet Climber).** Plant Patent No. 10. Produced from Paul's Scarlet Climber and Gruss an Teplitz. A marvelous, hardy, everblooming scarlet-red Rose.
- DOUBLOONS.** Plant Patent No. 152. A vigorous climber with heavy wood and handsome glossy foliage. When in bloom, the whole plant is literally covered with clusters of large golden blooms. Bud ovoid, deep saffron-yellow; flower large, double, fragrant, cupped, rich gold, fading but little. Gives two liberal crops six weeks apart if the first spring blooms have not been cut.
- GOLDEN CLIMBER (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James).** Plant Patent No. 28. A full, semi-double, yellow Rose averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Blooms of Hybrid Tea type and quality, on stems often 18 inches or longer. It is very hardy, being able to withstand sub-zero temperatures.
- GOLDEN GLOW.** This is a spectrum yellow, fragrant and an abundant mass of color.
- NEW DAWN (Everblooming Dr. W. Van Fleet).** Plant Patent No. 1. The first really worth-while everblooming hardy climber. The shell-pink flowers are of good size and exquisite form, with rich fragrance, produced on long stems and almost continuously in flower from June until frost.

Gardens Bloom Again in the



WHENEVER you see a home, whose owner loves flowers, you are sure to see many hardy perennials growing there. The hardy perennials appeal very strongly, because during the whole flowering season there is not a time in which some of them are not in bloom, and they re-appear year after year, blooming freely and requiring very little attention and protection.



The places to plant hardy flowers are legion; in the flower garden, in flower beds, in the front of shrubbery, in the border or foundation planting; along walks, paths or driveways; or in the border along the property or fence line.

In all the three perennial borders shown on this page can be found a happy array of the stately Delphiniums, the hardy Lupines, tall growing Hollyhocks with a clump of Lilies here and there, and edged with many varieties of small growing habits.

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Loveliness of the Perennial Garden



Perennial Arrangement

Many pages could be written about the arrangement and selection of perennials, but any home owner, if he pays a bit of attention to the height, color and period of bloom of each variety, can quickly and easily select enough to meet his needs, and be assured of a beautiful and satisfying effect.

*(Kindly assistance will be given by
any Adams representative if you will
call or write for information.)*

The unsightly back yard is becoming a thing of the past. In its place is appearing a beautiful garden filled with flowers that everyone loves. Flowers add their gorgeous color and interest to the garden—and a seat or two, placed at a point from where you may view the most charming part of it, calls for complete relaxation and full enjoyment of the great outdoors.



Adams' Selected PEONIES

STRONG ROOTS CONTAINING 3-5 EYES

FIFTY CENTS EACH

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Adolph Rousseau | Dark Red |
| Baroness Schroeder | Flesh |
| Claire Dubois | Satiny Pink |
| Edulis Superba | Pink |
| Felix Crousse | Brilliant Red |
| Festiva Maxima | White |
| Karl Rosenfield | Red |
| Mons. Jules Elie | Pink |

Your Choice Any Six of Above, \$2.50

ONE DOLLAR EACH

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Mons. Martin Cahuzac | Dark Red |
| Officinalis rubra | Dark Red |
| Primevere | Cream, Yellow Center |
| Reine Hortense | Light Pink |
| Solange | Creamy Salmon |
| Therese | Soft Pink |

One of Each For \$5.00

SINGLE PEONIES—ONE DOLLAR EACH

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Fuyejo | Red, Chamois Center |
| Gypsy | Red, Red Center |
| L'Etincelante | Pink, Gold Center |
| Mikado | Red, Gold Center |
| Pride of Langport | Pink, Gold Center |
| Rosy Dawn | |

One of Each for \$5.00

COLORFUL *Collection*

One Plant of Each Variety Illustrated

Edulis Superba
Festiva Maxima
Felix Crousse
Mons. Jules Elie

\$ 1.75

→
Festiva
Maxima

Edulis Superba



Mons. Jules Elie

Felix Crousse

Hardy Garden Flowers (Perennials)

A class of plants perpetual in habit and growing larger and finer from year to year. Infinite in variety, color and blooming period, including such favorites as the Peony, Iris, Phlox, Delphinium, Asters, Hemerocallis, Anemones, and scores of others that deserve a place in modern gardens.

Our perennial department is continually discarding inferior varieties and adding only the worth-while novelties, thus insuring you the best for New England gardens.

If you are an inexperienced gardener and this list seems confusing, let us assist you. We will be glad to help you plan your perennial or rock garden. Our suggestions may help you to avoid mistakes and thus to save you money.

Ⓡ—placed after the variety name signifies it to be a rock garden plant.

⊙—placed after the variety name signifies that it does well in semi-shade.

ACHILLEA *Yarrow*

A. ptarmica, The Pearl. Pure white, double flowers almost all summer. 2 ft.

ACONITUM *Monkshood*

A. acutum. Very dark blue; blooms immediately after delphiniums in June. Requires a rich soil. Fine for cutting.

A. autumnale. Blue flowers from September to November. 4 to 5 feet tall.

A. Fischeri. A dwarf variety with dark blue flowers in Sept. and Oct. Enjoys a semi-shaded place. 2 to 3 ft.

A. Fischeri, Wilsoni. Introduced recently from China. Fine spikes of pale blue flowers in September. 5 to 6 ft.

A. napellus. Dark blue flowers in July and August. 4 ft.

A. napellus, Sparks' Variety. The darkest in color. Flowers glistening violet-blue, in July and August. 4 to 5 ft.

AETHIONEMA *Persian Candytuft*

A. persicum. Rarely grows over 9 in. tall. Strong, twiggy growth, covered with slender spikes of rosy pink flowers.

AGROSTEMMA *Rose Campion*

A. coronaria. Bright rosy crimson. Best variety for New England gardens. 2½ to 3 ft.

AJUGA *Bugle*

A. genevensis. Rich, dark green foliage. In June it is covered with deep blue flowers. Good border plant. 8 inches.

ALYSSUM *Basket of Gold*

This species can be used to advantage in rock gardens and for edging walks and paths.

A. saxatile compactum. Woody stems with gray foliage and in April and May a wonderful display of bright yellow flowers. Excellent border plant.

ANEMONE *Windflower*

A. hupehensis. ⊙ A dwarf plant which in August throws up branching stems 12 to 18 inches high, bearing deep pink flowers.

A. pulsatilla rubra. Ⓡ Dwarf; reddish purple flowers.

A. sylvestris. ⊙ Large, white, fragrant flowers which nod on 9-inch stems above tufts of dark green, attractive foliage.



Aquilegia



Achillea

ANCHUSA *italica* *Alkanet*

Tall growing, up to 5 feet, with rather coarse foliage but sparkling blue flowers of great beauty.

A. myosotidiflora. Ⓡ ⊙ Produces large, heart-shaped leaves, above which, in April and May, appear graceful clusters of clear sky-blue flowers, almost like forget-me-nots. Fine dwarf border plant that looks well at all seasons.

ANTHEMIS *Golden Marguerite*

A. tinctoria, Perry's Variety. Large, lemon-yellow, daisy-like flower. 20 inches.

AQUILEGIA *Columbine*

A. alpina. Large blue flowers on 1-ft. stems. Likes a good soil and partial shade.

A. caerulea. The state flower of Colorado. Excellent bluish green foliage. Powder-blue flowers during May and June. Show off best in partial shade.

A. chrysantha. Golden yellow flowers.

A., Crimson Star. Large, crimson and white flowers. Free flowering.

A., Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. A magnificent strain of long-spurred flowers in pastel shades. Fine cut flower.

A., Rose Queen. Large, long-spurred, pink flowers.

A., Silver Queen. Improved long-spurred white.

ARABIS *Rock Cress*

A. alpina. Neat, compact rosettes of dark green foliage forming a dwarf carpet, usually not over 9 inches tall. Pure white flowers produced in dense masses in early spring. Splendid for border and rockery planting and last well when cut.

A. alpina flora-plena. Same as preceding variety in all characteristics except that it has double white flowers.

ARMERIA *maritima* *Thrift*

Tufts of grasslike foliage 3 to 6 in. tall. During May and June pale pink flowers appear. Valuable for edging.

Anemone japonica ⊙

Japanese Windflower

Needs winter protection.

Alba. In August produces lovely pure white blooms with a yellow center. 2 to 3 ft.

Prince Henry. One of the first Anemones to bloom. Dwarf plant with double, rosy pink flowers.

Queen Charlotte. Abundant, semi-double flowers of a beautiful pink shade. Very popular variety. 2 to 3 ft.

September Charm. In full bloom the middle of September. Delicate silvery pink flowers about 2 feet tall.

Whirlwind. Vigorous growing, with large, double, white flowers in September and October.

A Price List is published as a supplement to this catalog of Better Plants for New England. Send for a copy if it has not been received.



Arabis alpina



Garden Asters

(Michaelmas Daisy)

In the autumn, when the fall colors have glorified our New England countryside, who has not admired the native hardy Asters along the road? The following are improved varieties especially adapted for our fall gardens. Most are medium to tall growing, with large flowers running through the shades of lavender, pink and blue. Free flowering plants which should become more popular.

Beechwood Challenger. New brilliant crimson-red. 3 ft.

Blue Gem. Double; blue. 3 ft.

Climax. Lavender-blue. 5 ft.

Harrington Pink. Excellent new bright pink. 3 ft.

Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Red. 4 ft.

Mt. Everest. The finest and best white. 4 feet.

Novae-angliae. Deep purple.

Novae-angliae rosea. Pink.

Queen Mary. Large; blue. 3½ ft.

Royal Blue. Deep blue. 3 ft.

St. Egwin. Bright pink. 3 ft.

Ypres. Rosy red. 3 ft.



Aster, Harrington Pink

ARTEMISIA Wormwood

A. lactiflora. A tall growing plant throwing up large, branching panicles of creamy white flower heads in August and September. A graceful, fragrant cut flower. Use in the border background or among shrubs. 4 to 5 ft.

A., Silver King. The flower is unimportant, but the silvery gray, mistlike foliage forms a striking contrast for other plants. The foliage is also effective in bouquets and can be cut and dried in autumn for interior winter decoration. 2 to 3 ft.

ASCLEPIAS Butterfly Flower

A. tuberosa. Very attractive native plant growing 18 to 30 inches tall. During July and August very showy bright orange flowers appear. Last a long time when cut.

AUBRIETIA Rainbow Rock Cress

A. deltoides. One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockwork, forming brilliant sheets of purple shades for many weeks. A charming contrast when planted with Arabis and yellow Alyssum.

New Dwarf Asters®

Perfectly hardy. A recent English introduction of exceptional value and merit. Dwarf habit with neat, attractive, compact foliage and in September and October gorgeous masses of bloom in delicate shades of lavender, pink, and lilac. Rarely exceed one foot in height and are exceptionally valuable for edging and grouping in the border foreground.

Countess of Dudley. Clear pink. Bushy.

Lady Henry Maddocks. Free flowering. Pale pink.

Lavanda. Early. Lavender-blue.

Marjorie. Bright rose-pink.

Nancy. Flesh-pink.

Nicobe. White.

Ronald. Bright lilac-pink.

Snowsprite. Very dwarf. White.

Victor. Pale lavender-blue.



Asclepias

BAPTISIA False Indigo

B. australis. Vigorous growth with handsome foliage. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in June that strongly resemble Lupines. 2 ft.

BOCCONIA Plume Poppy

B. cordata. Tall, bold growing with creamy white flowers in terminal panicles. Adapted to shrubby borders.

BOLTONIA Bolton's Starwort

B. asteroides. Large, single, aster-like flowers, blooming during the summer and fall, completely covering the plants and producing a very showy effect. Good for backgrounds. 6 ft.

B. latiquama. Similar to the preceding variety, but lavender-pink in color.

B., Snowbank. A new and improved variety. White flowers September 15th to October 20th. Strong and compact. Height 4 ft.

CALLIRHOE Poppy Mallow

C. involucrata. Trailing plant with handsome divided foliage. Large, saucer-shaped flowers of bright rosy crimson with white centers. Free flowering all summer and fall.

CAMPANULA Bellflower

C. calycanthema. The Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell. A popular biennial growing 2 to 3 feet tall. We have three separate colors: pink, blue and white.

C. carpatica. Neat, compact tufts of attractive foliage. In July, clear blue, bell-shaped flowers appear on wiry stems and continue until October. Excellent edging or rock plant. 8 inches.

C. carpatica alba. In all respects like the preceding variety, except with white flowers.

C. garganica. Ideal for the rock garden. Forms a low, spreading tuft of foliage which in June is covered with starry, light blue flowers, having a white eye.

C. medium. Commonly called Canterbury Bells. An old favorite in three separate colors: pink, blue and white. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 ft.

C. persicifolia (Peach Bells). A very fine hardy perennial. Handsome spikes of saucer-shaped flowers in June and July. Two separate colors: blue and white. 2 ft.

C. rotundifolia. (Blue Bells of Scotland). Blue, bell-shaped flowers from June to August. Fine rock plant. 10 to 12 inches.

Carnation, Hardy

Hardy perennials of spicy fragrance and great freedom of bloom. They do not get lanky or untidy; bloom all summer. Their stiff stems make them ideal for cutting.

Crimson King. Dazzling crimson.

Grenadin. Separate colors: red, pink and white.

Her Majesty. Double white.

CATANANCHE Love Plant

C. caerulea. Heads of pretty deep blue flowers on 18-inch stems. Profuse and excellent cut flowers from July to September.

CENTAUREA Cornflower

C. montana. Large, violet-blue flowers on 24-inch stems. Free blooming from July to September. A very fine cut flower that likes a sunny location.

CERASTIUM Snow-in-Summer

C. tomentosum. A low-growing plant having silvery gray foliage. Spreads rapidly and in June produces clouds of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes.

CHEIRANTHUS Siberian Wallflower

C. allioni. Its vivid orange flowers are very conspicuous. Blooms in May on 12-inch stems. Planted with purple tulips it makes a striking contrast.



Hardy Carnations



CHELONE Lyoni

Turtle Head

Heads of showy purplish red flowers on 24-inch stems. Its queerly shaped flowers remind you of snapdragons. Blooms during summer and early fall.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa

Snakeroot

This is a native plant with long, slender, pure white spikes. Suitable for shady places and nice for cutting. 6 ft.

Chrysanthemum HARDY

In the fall when most of our flowers have succumbed to frost, the Hardy Chrysanthemums hold sway, with a wealth of rich, oriental coloring unaffected by ordinary freezing. As newer, better and hardier varieties appear, we are obliged to discard the older ones. You may be assured that the following varieties have qualities of superiority justifying their trial and adoption by you. They should be planted in a well drained soil and covered with leaves during the winter.

Aladdin. Coppery bronze.

Algonquin. Dwarf, early double yellow, September.

Arcticum. Pure white. September.

Astrid. Apricot-pink.

Crimson Splendor. Crimson-maroon.

Cydonia. Double red. October.

Early Bronze. Bronze-yellow.

Early Snow. White.

Francis Whittlesey. Dwarf bronze. Sept.

Judith Anderson. Dwarf yellow pompon.

Glory of Seven Oaks. Early; yellow.

Golden Pompon. Yellow.

Granny Scovill. Coral-bronze.

Jean Treadway. Large; pink.

L'Argenteuillais. Bronzy gold.

Mrs. Nellie Kleris. Deep pink.

Old Homestead. Large; pink.

Ruth Cumming. Terra cotta.

Ruth Hatton. Ivory-white.

R. Marion Hatton. Canary-yellow.

Seminole. Double cream-white. September.

Skibo. Golden yellow.

Sunny Boy. Yellow pompon. September.

Tennyson. Chestnut-brown.

The Chief. Double pink. October.

Vivid. Rosy crimson.

CUSHION CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Pink White Bronze



Delphiniums, Larkspur



Korean Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemum KOREAN HYBRIDS

The Hybrid Korean group was developed from the species *Chrysanthemum coreanum*, a hardy, rugged, daisylike form native to Korea and Siberia. The hybrids have not only acquired much of its vigor and sturdiness, but have given us many lovely color tints that are new to Chrysanthemums. They are especially welcome to New England gardens because they are a hardier type and bloom earlier.

SEPTEMBER FLOWERING

Clio. Dwarf; carmine-rose.

Fortuna. Oxblood-red.

Hestia. Semi-double; rose-pink.

Niobe. White, yellow disc.

Nyssa. Rosy lilac.

Psyche. Shell-pink.

Sappho. Dwarf; yellow.

Thalia. Bright bronze.

Vesta. Golden orange.

OCTOBER FLOWERING

Apollo. Bronze, red and gold.

Ceres. Coppery yellow.

Daphne. Pink.

Mars. Deep red.

DOUBLE FLOWERING

Ember. Coral-orange.

King Midas. Soft yellow.

Romany. Rich red.

The Moor. Wine-red.

Indian Summer. Orange.

Vulcan. Crimson.

CLEMATIS recta *Shrubby Clematis*

Grows from 2 to 3 feet high. Fragrant white flowers in large clusters during June and July.

COREOPSIS *Tickseed*

C. auriculata nana. A compact, dwarf plant 8 to 10 inches tall. Golden orange flowers. May until fall.

C., Mayfield Giant. An improved variety with larger flowers.

DELPHINIUMS

Larkspur

The Delphinium of today is a grand and stately plant. Its tall spires of bloom, rising to a height of 5 or 6 feet, supply our gardens with a wealth of blue. They require rich soil and should be well watered in dry weather. A mulch will help. If the spikes are cut as soon as they are through blooming, others will take their place. In hot weather they are sometimes attacked by a fungus at the crown. This may be checked by mixing equal parts of hy-

drated lime and flour of sulphur with water, and pouring it around the base of the plants.

D., Belladonna. Light sky-blue. 2½ ft.

D. bellamosum. Dark blue.

D., Choice Pacific Giant Hybrids. Various shades of blue, in single and double blooms.

D., Choice Pacific White. Tall, long spikes of large, pure white, single and double blooms.

D. chinense. A distinct species with finely cut foliage. Handsome deep blue flowers produced all summer.

D. chinense album. Same as the preceding variety, but with pure white flowers.

DIANTHUS *Pink*

D. barbatus (Sweet William). Popular old-time favorites that really should be considered biennials. Often reseed themselves but should be planted every year. We offer separate or mixed colors.

D. barbatus alpina. A dwarf form of the preceding variety. Bushy, compact plant fine for edging the border.

D., Delight. Colors from pink to deep purple.

D. deltoides. (Maiden Pink). A beautiful little prostrate plant with narrow, dark green foliage and a profusion of small crimson flowers during June and July. Excellent border plant.

D. neglectus. Close tufts of foliage 3 inches high. Salmon-pink flowers.

D. plumarius semperflorens. Fragrant flowers, varying from pink to white with fringed petals.

DICENTRA *Bleeding Heart*

D. eximia. A dwarf growing variety with finely cut foliage and heart-shaped flowers. Free blooming over a long period. Grows equally well in semi-shade.

D. spectabilis. One of our grandmothers' favorites. Long racemes of graceful pink, heart-shaped flowers about 2½ feet tall. Blooms in May and June. An easy variety to force.

DICTAMNUS *Gas Plant*

D. fraxinella alba. Forms bushes 3 feet in height and as broad. The white flowers give off a volatile, lemon-scented oil, which will sometimes ignite if a lighted match is held near the flower.

D. fraxinella rubra. Rose-pink form of the preceding variety. Blooms in June and July and resents frequent transplanting. Grows best in a deep, rich soil.

DIGITALIS⊙*Foxglove*

D. purpurea gloxiniaeflora. Another old-fashioned variety of vigorous growth, usually 5 feet tall. The stately spikes are covered with hanging, bell-shaped, purple flowers in June. Will do very well in shade and should be considered a biennial.

D. purpurea alba. White flowers.

D. purpurea ambigua. Pale yellow.

D. purpurea. Purple.

D. purpurea rosea. Pink flowers.

D. Lutzii Hybrids. Salmon-pink.

DORONICUM*Leopard-Bane*

D. caucasicum magnificum. Large, clear yellow daisies on 24-inch stems in April and May.

ECHINOPS ritro*Globe Thistle*

Tall-growing, thistle-like plants, with large, globular heads of metallic blue flowers, which can be cut, dried, and kept. Blooms in June.

ERIGERON*Fleabane*

E. grandiflorus.Ⓡ Aster-like, lavender-blue flowers, springing from tufts like the English daisy. Blooms in June. 1 ft.

ERYNGIUM*Sea Holly*

E. planum. Finely cut foliage, with branching heads of thistle-like, steel-blue flowers, about 30 inches tall. Blooms in July and August. Fine for winter bouquets.

EUPATORIUM⊙*Hardy Ageratum*

E. coelestinum. One of the last perennials to appear in the spring. In August it produces light purple flowers, similar to Ageratum, on 18- to 24-inch stems. One of the loveliest fall flowers.

E. Fraseri. Dwarf variety, producing clusters of white flowers. Height 1½ feet. Fine for cutting and bouquets.

FUNKIA⊙*Plantain Lily*

F. subcordata grandiflora. One of the best plants for shady locations. Very large, pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers in August and September. Interesting foliage that looks well at all seasons.

Funkia variegata. Neat, compact plant with green and white foliage. Inconspicuous blue flowers. A very desirable edging plant with attractive foliage.

GAILLARDIA*Blanket Flower*

G., Burgundy. Shining deep wine-red, showing practically no yellow.

G., Goblin. New dwarf, compact habit. Bright yellow and red blooms. Fine for the rock garden.

D., Portola Hybrids. An improved variety with very large flowers and a greater variation of colors.

GEUMⓇ*Avens*

G., Mrs. Bradshaw. A splendid variety, with large double flowers of fiery red, blooming from June to September.

GYPSOPHILA*Baby's Breath*

G., Bristol Fairy. A recent introduction of great vigor. Produces large panicles of double white flowers practically all summer. Indispensable for cutting.

G. paniculata. Cloudlike sprays of minute white flowers. Fine for use in bouquets in combination with bright-colored flowers.

G. repens, Rosy Veil.Ⓡ A dainty, dwarf plant of creeping habit, which produces a mist of small pink flowers in July and August.

G. repens Bodgeri.Ⓡ A new dwarf, double form of compact habit. The pink-tinted miniature flowers appear slightly earlier.

HELENIUM⊙*Sneezeweed*

H. autumnale rubrum. Vigorous growing, fall blooming variety. Deep oxblood-red changing to terra cotta. Free flowering, in August and September. 3 to 4 feet.

H. autumnale superbum. Similar to the preceding variety, with golden yellow flowers in August and September.

H., Riverton Gem. Not quite so tall, with old gold flowers, changing to wallflower-red. A very nice cut flower.

HELIANTHEMUMⓇ*Rock Rose*

H. mutabile, Fireball. One of the best varieties for dry walls and rockeries. Dwarf, low-growing plants, forming broad clumps of multi-colored, tiny rose-like blooms. So profuse that continuous sheets of color are enjoyed throughout June and July. Likes a dry location.

HELIOPSIS*Hardy Zinnia*

H. incomparabilis. Very showy rich golden yellow, nearly double and over three inches in diameter. Three feet tall. Blooms from July to frost.

H., Lemoine Strain. Exceptionally large, double, shade of orange. Height 30 inches. Fine for cutting.

HELLEBORUS nigerⓇ⊙*Christmas Rose*

Bears beautiful, snow-white, waxy flowers during mild days in winter, from December till early spring. Plant in a moist, semi-shaded, sheltered situation, and mulch with leaves. Should not be disturbed after once established.

**We Maintain a Staff of Competent Men,
Trained and Experienced to Assist You
With Your Garden Problems.**

*Hybrid Day Lilies***Hemerocallis
DAY LILY**

A dependable Lily, unsurpassed in permanence, hardiness, and ease of culture. Enjoys naturalization whether the location is wet or dry, sunny or shady. They are usually shades of yellow and orange. A careful selection of varieties will give you bloom from May to September.

Aurantiaca. Very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. Blooms in July. 2 feet.

Flava (Lemon Lily). A sweet-scented, clear, full yellow. Blooms in June. 2½ feet.

Kwanso. Large double, with rich golden bronze flowers in July and August.

Sovereign. Large, broad-petaled flowers of soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. Blooms in late June. 2½ feet.

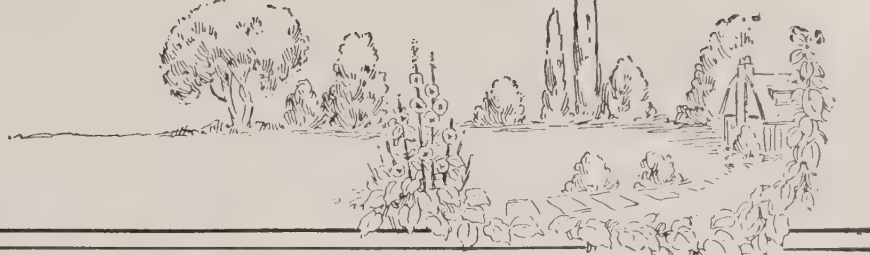
New Hybrid Hemerocallis

In recent years great strides have been made in the development of the Day Lily. Larger flowers and a greater range of color and time of bloom have been attained. Full credit should be given Dr. A. B. Stout, of the Bronx Park Botanical Gardens. His work, covering many years, has given us a decidedly improved strain.

Cinnabar. Fine delicate shade of brownish red, with cadmium-yellow throat and outer half of petals sprinkled with rich fulvous red. Bloom spreads 5 inches and is recurving. Up to 18 flowers come on one stem. July and August. 2½ feet.

Hyperion. The finest pale yellow. Blooms in July. Very large, fragrant flowers. 3 feet tall.

*Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy*



Border of Iris Germanica

NEW HYBRID HEMEROCALLIS—Cont.

Mikado. In June and July it produces striking, rich orange flowers, each petal with a large spot of mahogany-red. An interesting variety growing 3 feet tall.

Ophir. Waxy golden yellow flowers, 5 inches across and 6 inches long. One stem usually carries 25 or more successively opening, large, lasting flowers in July and August. An outstanding variety.

Soudan. Resembles the early Lemon Lily (*Flava*), but blooms in July. Broad-petaled flowers of clear empire-yellow. Very floriferous and an excellent summer variety. 2½ to 3 ft.

Vesta. Deep orange flowers in July on 30-inch stems. Open flowers spread over 4 inches. Semi-dwarf, with fine foliage.

Waubun. Large flowers of light cadmium-yellow, slightly sprinkled with faint traces of red. Petals large, broad and slightly twisted—a pleasing form found in no other Day Lily. June and July.

HEUCHERA sanguinea splendens®

Coralbells

One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring numerous slender stems a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute, bright red flowers, giving a delicate, airy effect. Blooms late May to August. A fine edging plant that does well in semi-shade.

HIBISCUS

Rose Mallow

A very showy plant for any location, but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer. Pink, red, and white.

HOLLYHOCKS

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet high, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way.

Double Flowers in separate colors: Red, Maroon, White, Yellow, Pink and Newport Pink.

Single Flowers in mixed colors.

IBERIS®

Candytuft

I. sempervirens. Handsome foliage, completely hidden in May and June by heads of white flowers.

I. sempervirens, Little Gem. Neat. A perfect gem of very dwarf habit, not over 6 inches tall, with masses of white flowers in May.

IRIS cristata®

Crested Iris

A dainty native creeping species, only 3 inches in height, a gem for the rock garden. Flowers rich amethyst-blue. Blooms in May.

Iris Germanica GERMAN IRIS

These are all sun lovers and delight in a warm, well drained situation. They will thrive in almost any soil except a wet one, which causes the rhizomes to decay. They may be planted in early spring but the most favorable time is during August and September. In June these delicate flowers brighten the garden with practically every color of the rainbow. The following list contains the aristocrats of this beautiful family.

S—Standards; F—Falls

Alcazar. S violet; F purple.

Allure. S pink; F rose-pink.

Ambassadeur. S bronze; F maroon.

Asia. S silver; F purple.

Bruno. S bronze; F red-purple.

Buto. Deep blue-purple.

Cinnabar. S violet; F maroon.

Coronation. Yellow.

Dr. C. H. Mayo. Pink, ruffled.

Duke of Bedford. S blue; F purple.

Elizabeth Egelberg. Rose.

Euphony. Ruffled copper.

Firefall. Bronze-red.

Frieda Mohr. Pink.

Lent A. Williamson. S violet; F purple.

Lord of June. S lavender; F blue.

Midgard. Yellow and pink blend.

Rheingauferle. Soft pink-orchid.

Seminole. Red.

Wedgwood. S blue; F blue.

White Queen. Pure white.

Iris Kaempferi JAPANESE IRIS

The last to bloom of the Iris family—the crowning glory of all, with their great blooms, some of which are a foot across, rising on tall stems. This royal family presents fascinating combinations of blue, purple, and gold. Plant in early spring or late August. Any enriched mellow loam will grow Japanese Iris. The secret of success is to keep the ground well cultivated. They like plenty of moisture in summer, but it is not necessary, as many suppose, and water standing over the plants in winter is fatal.

Azurea. Blue.

Blue Danube. Indigo-blue and violet.

Gekko-no-nami. Double; white.

Gold Bound. White, yellow markings.

Hercules. Clear lilac-blue.

Iphigenie. Chinese lilac.

Kuro-kumo. Purple and blue.

Mahogany. Mahogany-red.

Purple and Gold. Violet-purple.

Uchiwa. Blue and gold.

IRIS pseudacorus

Yellow Flag

Rich yellow. Good for wet locations.

IRIS pumila

Dwarf Iris

Excelsa. Pale lemon-yellow.

Sambo. Dark violet-blue.

Schneecuppe. White.

IRIS sibirica

Siberian Iris

Narrow, grassy foliage, with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue and white. Very free flowering and one of the best for cutting.

Emperor. Blue.

Snow Queen. White.

LAVANDULA vera®

English Lavender

An old garden favorite because of its pleasant, clean odor. Beautiful, fragrant, blue flowers in July and August. 18 in.

LIATRIS pycnostachya

Blazing Star

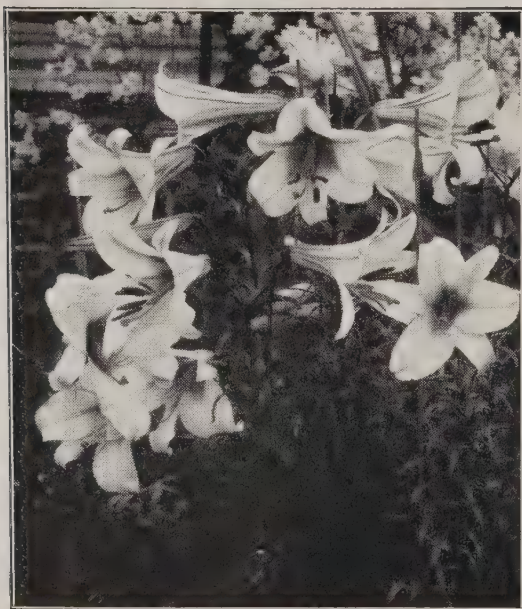
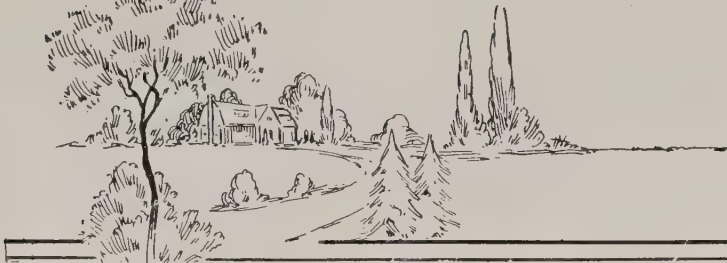
Showy, native plants succeeding anywhere and producing large spikes of light rosy purple flowers in August. 4 to 5 feet.

L. pycnostachya nana. A dwarf form of the above variety growing 18 inches tall.

L. scariosa alba. Tall spikes of white. Superb for bold garden effects.



Lilium auratum



Lilium regale

Lilium - Lilies

Lilies are so incomparably beautiful that all who see them wish to grow them. They are rather particular in their requirements. Most failures are due to too shallow planting. They all like a deep, mellow, well-drained soil with equal parts of sand and leaf mold added. With few exceptions native Lilies like a sunny location and should be planted 9 inches deep. Japanese Lilies prefer a moist, cool base and sunny top, and should be planted 10 in. deep. Planted among shrubs or rhododendrons the desired conditions are obtained. It is good practice to set each bulb on a small stone or layer of sand.

LILIUM auratum platyphyllum

Gold-Banded Japan Lily

Large, graceful, fragrant flowers composed of six petals of delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots and striped golden yellow through the center. Blooms in September. 3 to 5 feet.

L. candidum *Madonna Lily*
Large; fragrant; pure white. Probably the best known and easiest to grow. Blooms the end of June and blends well with delphiniums. Plant 5 inches deep.

L. Henryi *Henry Lily*
Healthy, easy-to-grow type from China. Orange-yellow flowers in August and September. Plant 10 inches deep. Does well in dense shade. 4 to 5 feet.

L. philippinense formosanum

Dream Lily

A gorgeous, large, pure white trumpet with a pale emerald-green throat. Free flowering, easy to grow. Blooms in August. 3 to 4 feet. Plant 9 inches deep.

L. regale *Royal Lily*
Its trumpet-shaped flowers are suffused with yellow inside and shaded pink outside. Very hardy; blooms in July. Place this variety in a sunny location and plant 9 inches deep.

L. regale, Shelburne Hybrid. Similar to above but blooms a month later.

Lilium speciosum album

White Japan Lily

Large, white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. Plant 10 inches deep.

L. speciosum magnicum

Red Japan Lily

Magnificent flowers of rich rubycarmine, margined white, in August and September.

L. tenuifolium

Coral Lily

This also prefers a cool, damp, loamy soil and partial shade. Flowers deep scarlet, with waxy, recurved petals. Blooms in June. Fine for the rock garden. Plant 5 inches deep.

L. tigrinum splendens

Improved Tiger Lily

The finest form of Tiger Lily. Large flowers of rich, dark salmon-orange spotted with black. Vigorous and easy to grow. Blooms in August and September.

L. tigrinum flore-pleno. Same as above variety with double flowers.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

This hardly needs describing, as everyone is familiar with the fragrant, bell-shaped flowers. Grand for massing or along a shady border.

LINUM

Flax

L. perenne. Its erect stems, 18 in. tall, are covered with grayish foliage and adorned with innumerable sky-blue flowers from June until September.

LOBELIA

Cardinal Flower

L. cardinalis. Plant where it will not suffer from drought. Very showy plant with spikes of intense scarlet flowers in July and August. 30 inches.

LUPINUS

Lupine

L. polyphyllus. Beautiful pea-shaped, blue flowers on spikes a foot long, on stems 3 feet tall. They are perfectly hardy but cannot endure drought. Plant in well prepared soil, and water in dry weather.

L. polyphyllus albus. A variation with white flowers.

L. polyphyllus roseus. Pink flowers.

L., Russell Hybrids. A new strain with extraordinary colors. Large spikes 3 to 5 feet tall. Individual flowers above average size.

LYCHNIS

Campion

L. chalcidonica. Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming for a long time in June. One of the brightest plants for the border.

L. viscaria splendens. Spikes of double, bright rose flowers in June.

LYSIMACHIA

Loosestrife

L. clethroides. Stems 2 feet long, terminated with slightly curved white flower spike. From June until September.

L. nummularia. Neat creeping plant. Valuable for wet locations in sun or shade. Yellow flowers during July and August.

LYTHRUM salicaria roseum superbum

Purple Loosestrife

A strong-growing plant having long spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September. 3 to 4 feet.

MAZUS rugosus

A prostrate, spreading plant with foliage forming a bright green carpet. The flowers are large for so small a plant and resemble a miniature lilac-blue orchid. Excellent rock plant.

MENTHA

Mint

M. piperita. Leaves and tender tops may be used in cooling drinks for their peppermint flavor.

M. spicata. Fresh leaves of this herb produce the spearmint flavor.

MERTENSIA virginica

Bluebells

Light blue flowers, fading to pink, borne in early spring. A fine plant for naturalizing in shady places. Foliage disappears after the plant blooms.

MONARDA

Bee Balm

M. didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Next to the scarlet lobelia, this is the most brilliant of our wild flowers. From July to September its crimson-scarlet flowers are produced freely. 3 feet.

M. didyma rosea. A variation of the preceding, with rose colored flowers.

MUEHLENBECKIA

An interesting dwarf plant with wiry red stems about 4 inches tall. Small, dark green foliage and tiny white flowers in June. An excellent ground-cover for damp places in the rock garden.

MYOSOTIS palustris

Forget-Me-Not

This old favorite thrives in damp situations. Light blue flowers in June. 9 inches.

NEPETA Mussini

Catmint

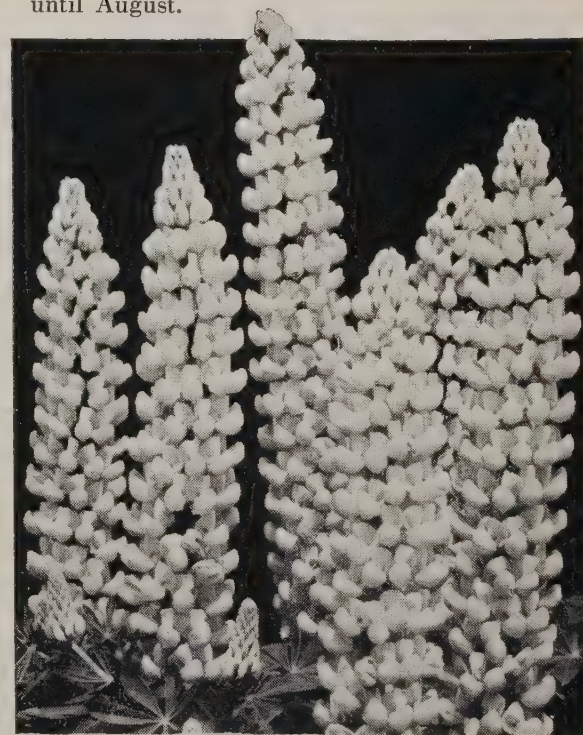
Excellent for the rock garden. A dwarf, compact plant about 12 inches tall that produces masses of lavender blooms in May and more or less until September.

OENOTHERA

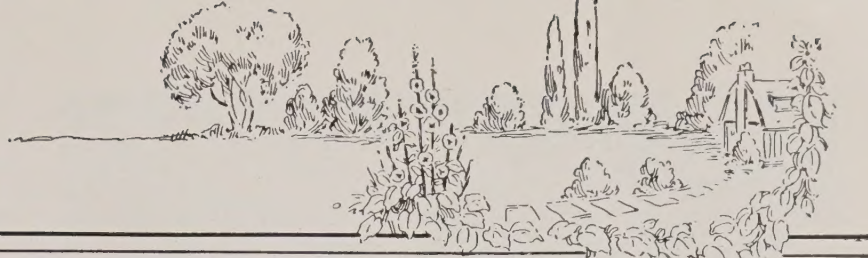
Primrose

O. Fraseri. All the Primroses like a sunny, dry location. This variety has pale yellow flowers on 12-inch stems from June until October.

O. missouriensis. A low-growing, profuse bloomer. Large yellow flowers 4 inches across from June until August.



Lupinus polyphyllus



Poppies

ORIENTAL POPPIES

Spring planting, unless done very early from pot-grown plants, should not be attempted. Their dormant season is during August and September, at which time they are easily transplanted.

Beauty of Livermere. Deep oxblood-red of dazzling, barbaric splendor.

Mrs. Perry. A curious shade of orange-apricot. The best of all the pink Poppies.

ICELAND POPPIES®

Cardinal. New, nearest approach to crimson-scarlet.

Emperor. Large overlapping rich orange petals.

White. Lovely, well-formed flowers with paper-white petals.

Yellow Wonder. Bright buttercup-yellow flowers 4 inches across on 18-inch stems. Excellent for cutting.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi.

Beard Tongue

Very showy, long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers from June until August. 3 to 4 feet.

PHYSOSTEGIA⊙

False Dragonhead

P., Vivid. A dwarf variety, seldom more than 2½ feet high; large spikes of deep pink flowers in August. Does not have the objectionable spreading habit of the others.

PAEONIA (Peonies). See color page 38.

PLUMBAGO larpentae®

Leadwort

Dwarf, spreading habit, with wiry stems about 1 foot high. Deep blue flowers in late summer. Likes a hot, dry position.

Customers are always welcome at our Display Gardens. You will not be approached unless you express a desire for service.

PINKS, Hardy Garden. See Dianthus.

PLATYCODON

Balloon Flower

P. grandiflorum. Related to the campanulas. Produces, in July and August, large, saucer-shaped blue flowers on 2-foot stems.

P. grandiflorum album. Same as the preceding variety with white flowers.

POLEMONIUM reptans®⊙

Jacob's Ladder

Dwarf, bushy plant 1 foot tall. In May it produces showy blue flowers. Foliage is very good all summer. Fine rock plant which will endure semi-shade.

PRIMULA®⊙

Primrose

These thrive admirably in moist, cool half-shady situations. Perfectly hardy but should be protected in winter from the sun by a light covering of evergreen boughs.

P. vulgaris. The true old English Primrose with pale yellow flowers. 6 inches tall.

Phlox Paniculata

For brilliant, bold color effects in mass during the late summer and autumn, the Hardy Phlox are indispensable. They produce dazzling color at a time when there is little else to depend on. Next to irises and peonies, they are the most useful hardy plants we have, filling in, as they do, the gap between early summer- and the fall-blooming plants. They will grow and bloom almost anywhere; however, they are gross feeders and if given rich soil and plenty of moisture, best results can be obtained. They should be divided and replanted at least every third year. The immense size and perfect form of new varieties will be a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned kinds.

B. Comte. French purple.

Beacon. Cherry-red.

C. Vandenberg. Violet-blue.

Chieftain. French purple.

Daily Sketch. Salmon-pink.

E. I. Farrington. Salmon-pink.

Ethel Pritchard. Lavender.

Europa. White, crimson eye.

Firebrand. Crimson-scarlet.

Hauptmann Koehl. Crimson.

Jules Sandeau. Dwarf; pink.

La Vague. Mauve, carmine eye.

Leo Schlageter. Brilliant scarlet.

Lillian. Pink.

Mia Ruys. Dwarf; white.

Miss Lingard. Early. White.

Morgenrood. Bright rose.

Mrs. Jenkins. White.

Nicholas Flammel. Deep red.

Rosenkavalier. Rose-red.

Ruth May. Flesh-pink.

Saladin. Scarlet.

Salmon Glow. Salmon-pink.

Special French. Clear pink.

Thor. Salmon-pink.

Von Hochberg. Red.

Wanadis. Lavender.

W. Kesselring. Purple, white eye.

NEW IMPROVED VARIETIES

Caroline Vandenberg. Violet-blue.

Daily Sketch. Salmon-pink.

Lillian. Pink.

Rosenkavalier. Rose-red.

Saladin. Scarlet.

Salmon Glow. Salmon-pink.

A Planting of Phlox paniculata

Phlox Subulata®⊙

MOUNTAIN PINK

A creeping variety, flowering in early spring, with moss-like foliage, completely hidden during May with masses of bloom.

Alba. Grows 6 inches tall, with pure white flowers.

Blue Hills. Light blue.

Brightness. Pink.

Vivid. Clear, rosy red.

PHLOX divaricata®⊙

BLUE PHLOX

A native species commencing to bloom in April through May, with large, fragrant, lavender-blue flowers on 10-inch stems. Fine to associate with pink and yellow tulips.





Sedum spectabilis

SWEET WILLIAM

Sweet William

About the middle of May this produces a riot of color. Broad, flat heads of assorted colors. One of grandmother's old favorites. A biennial.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana

Carolina Lupin

Yellow pea-like flowers that remind you of lupins. Blooms June and July. 2 feet.

THYMUS®

Thyme

The creeping Thymes are fine rock garden plants.

T. lanuginosus. Gray, woolly foliage, that hugs the rocks like a silver carpet. Its tiny pink flowers make a pleasing contrast.

T. serpyllum. Growing 10 inches high, it spreads rapidly and has very fragrant foliage.

T. serpyllum album. Dark green foliage; clouds of white flowers.

T. serpyllum coccineum. Similar to the preceding, with brilliant scarlet flowers.

TRADESCANTIA virginica⊙

Spiderwort

This variety will grow under the most trying conditions. Produces a succession of blue flowers all summer on 1½-foot stems.

PULMONARIA saccharata® Lungwort

A dwarf plant 1 foot high, with silvery spotted foliage. Similar to Mertensia, with pink flowers in early spring.

PYRETHRUM Painted Daisy

P. roseum. Daisy-like flowers in various shades of pink, crimson, and white on 2-foot stems in May and June.

P. uliginosum. Exceptionally large daisy-like white flowers from July to September. 3 feet.

RUDBECKIA purpurea Purple Coneflower

Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 3 feet.

SALVIA Pitcheri Meadow Sage

An improved variety having slender spikes of pale blue flowers in great abundance during August and September. 3 feet.

SCABIOSA caucasica Blue Bonnet

Beautiful, soft lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on 2-foot stems. Very fine cut flower, blooming from June to September.

S. Fischeri. Large blue-purple flowers 2½ inches across.



Scabiosa caucasica

SEDUM® Stonecrop

Mostly dwarf, creeping plants, forming green carpets for the rock garden. Easy of culture and usually prefer a sandy soil; very adverse to a wet position in winter.

S. acre. Low, spreading ground cover completely obscured by a mass of yellow flowers during late May and June.

S. album. Thick, waxy foliage with pure white flowers in May.

S. hispanicum. Neat, dwarf species with pink flowers.

S. kamtschaticum. Succulent, bright green foliage. Yellow flowers in July and August. 6 to 9 in.

S. murale. Graceful, dwarf plant with dark green foliage. White flowers with pink centers.

S. sarmentosum. A rapid-growing variety with flat, bright green leaves. Bright yellow flowers in flat clusters. Should not be allowed to encroach on choice plants.

S. sexangulare. Very similar to Acre but darker green foliage. Vivid yellow flowers.

S. Sieboldi. An exquisite gray-leaved plant, 6 to 8 inches high. Flat heads of starry, brilliant pink flowers in September and October. The loveliest of all Sedums.

S. spectabilis, Brilliant. Broad, fleshy, light green foliage. Grows 1½ feet tall and is very showy in late summer. Broad, flat heads of amaranth-red flowers.

SEMPERVIVUM® Houseleek

Very interesting alpine plants, much used for carpet bedding and rockwork, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower stocks. Suitable for dry, sunny locations.

S. Alberti. Bright red flowers. 8 in.

S. arachnoideum. Its rosettes of leaves remind one of spider-webs. Flowers are pale purple.

S. globiferum. Very neat habit, growing 6 to 9 inches tall. Flowers pale yellow.

S. tectorum. Rosettes of grayish green foliage. Flowers pale pink, on 9-inch stems.

SHASTA DAISY Chrysanthemum, Alaska

Handsome, large, daisy-like, white flowers with golden centers, blooming all summer. 2 feet.

SIDALCEA Greek Mallow

S., Rosy Gem. Grows 2 to 3 feet tall with bright rose colored flowers in June and July.

STATICE latifolia Sea Lavender

A graceful plant with large, spreading panicles of lacy lavender-blue flowers, which rise from a rosette of large, glossy, leathery leaves. The flowers may be dried for winter decoration.

STOKESIA cyanea Cornflower Aster

Deep lavender-blue flowers, 4 inches across, that remind you of scabiosa. Blooms July and August on 2-foot stems. Very free bloomer and easy of culture.

TRITOMA Pfitzeri Red Hot Poker

Grass-like foliage from which rise, in August, strong stems 3 feet high with blazing blooms of rich orange-scarlet. This variety needs winter protection.

TROLLIUS⊙ Globeflower

Very showy border plant growing about 2 feet tall. Thrives in sunny places, but in half-shady, moist situations it is at its best. The large, handsome, globe-shaped flowers are fine for cutting in early summer. The more you cut, the more they bloom.

T., Earliest of All. Early and free flowering, light orange-yellow.

T. europaeus. Glorified globe-shaped Buttercup in May and June. Waxy lemon-yellow; 2 feet tall.

T., Elinor. Large yellow blooms.

T. Ledebouri. Rich orange.

T. Ledebouri, Orange Globe. Orange-yellow, buttercup-like blooms. May to August.



Tritoma

VALERIANA officinalis⊙*Hardy Heliotrope*

This old-fashioned flower has feathery foliage clustered against the ground. In June and July, delicately scented, rose-tinted white flowers are produced. Will grow 3 to 4 feet when planted in a moist location.

VERONICA*Speedwell*

V. erica rosea⊙. A heather-like plant with delicate pink flowers. Dwarf and compact.

V. incana. Deep blue flowers in July and August. Silvery gray foliage. Useful in the rockery and a neat edging plant.

V. longifolia subsessilis. Handsome long spikes of bright blue flowers from July to September. Fine for cutting. Grows 3 feet tall and is, no doubt, the outstanding Veronica.

V. prostrata⊙. A low-lying plant with dark green foliage. In May and June it has miniature spikes of blue.

V. rupestris. A fine rock plant. Thickly matted rich green foliage, hidden in early June under a cloud of bright blue flowers. Fine ground cover.

V. spicata. Long spikes of lilac-blue flowers all summer. 24 inches tall.

V. teucrium⊙. Grows 1 foot tall, producing blue spikes in June.

VINCA minor⊙*Myrtle*

A trailing evergreen plant used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or evergreens, where it is too shady for other plants. During the spring it has lovely blue flowers.

V. minor alba. Same as above variety with white flowers.

V. minor, Bowles' Variety. This is an improved variety with larger blue flowers and glossy green foliage.

VIOLA CORNUTA⊙ *Tufted Pansy*

These choice dwarf edging plants resemble a small pansy. When planted in a partially shaded position, they continue to bloom from early spring until fall.

Admiration. Deep violet flowers in great profusion all summer.

Arkwrighti. New, distinct free flowering, bright ruby-red flowers, suffused mahogany.

Beauty of Larone. A new variety with extremely large, deep violet flowers 2 inches across. Very bushy and compact.

Chantryland. Produces masses of pure apricot-colored flowers.

Jersey Gem. Showy violet-blue flowers which are produced freely from May to August.

Lutea splendens. Chrome-yellow.

White Perfection. Large white flowers 8 inches tall.

VIOLA ODORATA⊙*Sweet Violet*

Rosina. Dainty and deliciously fragrant, the pink flowers are produced in spring and again in fall. Will stand a drier location.

*Veronica rupestris*

Information for Our Customers

Three Months Guarantee. We aim to deliver nursery stock in first-class condition so that with proper after-care losses will be reduced to a minimum. Should any stock purchased at regular prices fail to grow, we stand ready to re-supply the same without charge, provided the account is paid within thirty days of date of invoice and such failure to grow is reported within ninety days of purchase.

We will cheerfully re-supply any plant found not true to name, or we will refund the amount paid for the same, but it is mutually understood that at no time shall we be held responsible for a greater sum than the purchase price.

SHIPPING METHODS. Shipments will be forwarded as purchasers direct, but in the absence of instructions we will use our best judgment and forward plants by shortest and safest route.

SHIPPING SEASON. Our spring shipping season usually begins early in April, and until about the first of June everything can be transplanted. Perennials and stock dug with a ball of earth can be moved at any time during the summer. Our fall season starts with the digging of evergreens in August, followed in October by deciduous trees and shrubs.

TERMS We are glad to extend thirty-day terms to established accounts. Also to open new accounts, via references, if order amounts to \$10.00 or more. On first orders for less than \$10.00, please send cash. Our guarantee is void on overdue accounts.

PRICE-LIST. A Price-List is published as a supplement to this catalog of "Better Plants for New England." Send for your copy if it has not been received.

SUGGESTIONS AND ESTIMATES. We maintain a staff of competent men, trained and experienced to assist home-owners in selecting the proper plants for their locations. We shall be glad to submit suggestions and estimates; no obligation connected with this service, and no charge if plant material is purchased from us.

PLANTING SERVICE. For the convenience of our customers we can supply an experienced and responsible planting service. These same experienced men are available during the summer and winter to do your trimming, a very essential operation for the appearance and well-being of any successful planting.

DISPLAY GARDEN. We cordially invite you to visit our display garden where we have planted hundreds of different trees, shrubs, and plants, for the purpose of giving our customers an opportunity to study and become familiar with the better hardy varieties. You may go where you please and stay as long as you like. You will not be approached unless you express a desire for service.

DELIVERIES. During the planting seasons our trucks frequently pass most points within a radius of 20 miles of Westfield. Deliveries will be made at no additional charge within this radius when they may be incorporated on our regular trips. There will be a charge for special delivery service, and long-distance truck delivery can be arranged at actual cost.

FRUITS. A complete line of Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, and Rhubarb, as well as Fertilizers, Grass Seed, and Garden Accessories will be found in our Price-List.

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